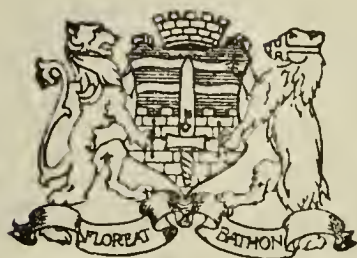


CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND OF THE

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. Tyler, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A.)

FOR THE YEAR

1960

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer*

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CITY OF BATH

December, 1960

Mayor: Councillor Arthur Cecil Knight

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor H. Mallory.

The Mayor; Aldermen J. W. Andrews, W. H. Rossiter. Councillors—S. D. Chappell, T. J. Cornish, C. E. S. Dodd, E. W. Evans, K. J. Gray, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, T. Jones, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, E. Paul, A. S. Polson, G. A. Ruff, F. C. Stokes, R. K. C. Stoughton, Lt.-Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. R. Brain, Dr. L. D. Brice, Dr. K. Caddick, Miss D. Harper, Mrs. M. W. Horsell, Mrs. I. M. Jones, Mr. W. E. Sheppard, Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

Sub-Committees:

HEALTH SERVICES:

The Mayor,
Councillors—C. E. S. Dodd, K. J. Gray, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, T. Jones, H. Mallory, E. Paul, G. A. Ruff, F. C. Stokes, R. K. C. Stoughton, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Mr. R. Brain, Dr. L. D. Brice, Dr. K. Caddick, Miss D. Harper, Mrs. M. W. Horsell, Mrs. I. M. Jones.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:

The Mayor; Alderman W. H. Rossiter.
Councillors—T. J. Cornish, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, T. Jones, H. Mallory, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, Lt.-Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Dr. W. E. W. Bridger, Mrs. I. M. Jones, Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES:

The Mayor; Alderman J. W. Andrews.
Councillors—S. D. Chappell, T. J. Cornish, E. W. Evans, T. Jones, H. Mallory, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, A. S. Polson, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Mr. R. Brain.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. L. Bird.

The Mayor; Aldermen S. J. Amblin, J. W. Andrews.
Councillors—R. V. Brown, R. P. Campbell, M. L. Giles, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, H. S. Howard, E. W. A. Mortimer, Lt. St. V. Powell, S. A. Smith, F. C. Stokes, R. K. C. Stoughton, Lt.-Col. A. J. K. Todd.

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. H. I. Bowrey, Mrs. F. E. Coltart.

STAFF, December, 1960

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Address: The Health Office, Sawclose, Bath. *Tel.:* Bath 54111 or 60491.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

N. Newman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers:

Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

E. A. Lois Blake, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.,
(from 15.8.60).

City Analyst:

G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. Tyler, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A. (Scot.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. W. Dhenin, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

R. J. Pendlebury, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

D. G. I. Smith, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

R. E. Adams, M.A.P.H.I.

T. Hemmings, M.A.P.H.I.

W. J. Pearce, M.A.P.H.I.

C. J. Bailey, M.A.P.H.I. (from 15.2.60).

Rodent Officer:

R. E. Hanham.

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

Miss D. S. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert, Q.N. (from
1.1.60).

Senior Health Visitor:

Miss S. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 18.1.60).

Health Visitors (and School Nurses):

Mrs. G. Chinnery, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss B. J. MacQuillan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. J. Osborne, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss A. M. Moffatt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss J. E. Ford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert, T.A. (Cert.)

Mrs. M. L. Baker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.A. (Cert.)
(from 1.6.60).

Miss A. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.6.60).

Mrs. M. J. Ayling, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.A. (Cert.)
(from 24.10.60).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Miss J. E. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.A. (Cert.).

Matron, Riverside Day Nursery:

Mrs. H. A. Hunt, S.R.N.

Senior District Nurse/Midwife:

Miss G. Fletcher, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.

Council Midwives:

Miss J. A. Young, S.C.M.

Miss R. M. Purnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. B. M. Gerrish, S.C.M.

Miss I. M. M. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1.1.60).

Home Nurses:

Mrs. T. Allen, S.E.A.N., Mrs. N. Booth, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mrs. E. Chapman, S.R.N., Miss M. Clinton, S.R.N., Q.N., Miss V. Donovan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mrs. E. L. Dunn, S.R.N., Q.N., Mrs. R. O. Evans, S.R.N., Q.N., Mrs. M. E. Indoe, S.R.N., Q.N., Mrs. E. Leadbeater, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-Time), Mrs. E. Longstone, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Mrs. M. A. Luscombe, S.R.N., Mrs. E. Simpson, S.R.N., Mrs. H. D. Walker, S.R.N. (Part-Time).

Mental Health Officers:

R. L. Reddish, Dip.Soc.Sc., R.M.N.

J. G. McLeod, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Psychiatric Social Worker:

Miss M. Phillips (Part-Time).

Supervisor, Occupation Centre:

Miss I. L. Wills (from 14.11.60).

Assistants, Occupation Centre:

Mrs. F. E. Tavender.

Miss M. Swanborough.

Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. E. M. Reeves.

Clerks:

C. J. Taylor, D.P.A. (Chief Clerk), R. G. Lavis, D.P.A., Mrs. B. Read, Mrs. H. M. Welch, A. Ashman, B. Morgan, J. Brann, Miss R. M. Case, Miss E. R. White, R. F. Cowlin, Miss M. N. Stone, Mrs. I. K. Allen, Mrs. M. M. Stevens, Miss P. Chorley, Miss A. F. Tollerton (from 5.12.60), Mrs. W. Allen (temporary), Mrs. J. Bartlett (temporary from 23.11.60).

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF BATH

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1960. As has been the practice in recent years, I have combined with my report as Medical Officer of Health, my report as Principal School Medical Officer, and the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

This is the ninety-sixth consecutive report on the health of the City.

During 1960 there were no changes in the health of citizens which call for special comment, and there were no unusual outbreaks of illness. Throughout the year much time and work was directed to immunising children and young adults against poliomyelitis, while continuing to maintain a safe proportion of children protected against diphtheria and whooping cough. It was also decided to adopt the use of a triple antigen, so that with the same injection a child may be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus. This change of procedure was made in full consultation with the Hospital Authorities.

Much consideration was given to developments under the Mental Health Act, 1959, and we welcomed to the staff Mr. N. Hills and Mr. T. Keeling as Mental Welfare Officers, who took up their appointments on 2nd January, 1961. Negotiations for the acquisition of 3, 4, and 5, North Parade Buildings for adaptation as a Mental Health Centre and Child Guidance Clinic are still proceeding.

Dr. E. A. L. Blake joined the medical staff from the Derbyshire County Council in place of Dr. E. M. Wallis who took up an appointment in Oxford.

In the Midwifery, Health Visiting, and Home Nursing Sections, Miss Ward commenced as the fourth Midwife; Mrs. M. Baker, Miss A. E. Jones, and Mrs. M. Ayling joined the staff as Health Visitors in place of Miss Hill, Miss Milsom and Miss Silby who resigned; and Mrs. Walker commenced duty as a District Nurse.

On the resignation of Mrs. Denyer after 12 years service, Miss I. L. Wills became Supervisor of the Millbrook Junior Training Centre.

Miss A. F. Tollerton joined the clerical staff.

As this is the last occasion on which I shall be able to submit a report, I am anxious to record my gratitude to the City Council, and particularly to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education Committees for the wise and kindly direction, advice, and support they have given me during my period as Medical Officer of Health.

The time of development and change in the Health Services consequent on the National Health Service Act, 1946, has not been easy, and it is largely due to the advice of your Committees that the difficulties inherent in a tripartite service have evolved smoothly. As a result I believe that the Health Services in this City are good. In this connection I would particularly thank Mr. Potter of the Town Clerk's Department for his wise and tolerant guidance.

I have now worked in this City for 23 years, first as Deputy, and for the last 16 years as Medical Officer of Health. During these years I have been privileged to have played a small part in the improvement in the public health so far as the City is concerned. The population has increased from 68,300 to 81,640; the birth rate has gone up slightly from 12.6 to 15.5 per 1,000, while the death rate has decreased from 15.1 in 1938 to 13.2 in 1960. There have been at the same time improvements in the health of individuals, most notably of children.

Infant Mortality decreased from 28.0 in 1938 to 19.0 in 1960. Diphtheria has been non-existent for the last 7 years, whereas in 1938 we had 181 cases with 10 deaths. Scarlet Fever has changed in its seriousness. In 1938 we had 99 cases with three deaths, while in 1960 there were 70 cases all mild and with no deaths. Ophthalmia Neonatorum which formerly caused blindness among young infants has only been found once during the last six years. Rickets has almost disappeared, whereas not so many years ago it was a major cause of deformity of the limbs of young children.

Among school children notable changes have been the virtual disappearance of impetigo, ringworm, scabies, pediculosis, and otitis media, conditions which daily filled the Minor Ailment Clinics. For several years it has not been necessary to hold daily School Clinics.

The average school child is today well nourished, and only 3 cases were found last year in which the nutrition was considered to be unsatisfactory, whereas in 1925, 138; and in 1938, 7 such cases were found. Tuberculosis is still a threat to all children and adults but the outlook is very much better. The number of cases notified each year decreases slowly, but whereas in 1938 there were 50 new cases and 39 deaths, in 1960 there were 29 cases and only 4 deaths. This has been brought about by improved methods of detection and treatment. A purely public health measure has been the heat treatment of milk, with the result that non-pulmonary tuberculosis has been reduced in the same period from 9 cases and 6 deaths, to 3 cases and no deaths in 1960.

Among adults the improvement has not been so good. Although the general wellbeing and health of the average adult is better, there are reasons for anxiety in regard to certain diseases. Cancer has now become one of the major causes of illness and death, although the means of detection and treatment have been greatly improved. Probably this is because the fear of cancer deters people from taking early steps to find out the truth.

Venereal disease has seen changes, but it is to be regretted that there is an increase during the last few years. Again this is a matter that is entirely in the hands of each individual. No advance in medical knowledge can be of avail unless individuals make use of it.

The major cause of illness and death is to an increasing degree found among diseases of the heart and blood vessels. The exact reason for this is not yet known, and there is room here for much enquiry in the medico social field.

Finally I would say that while no reliable figures exist to prove or disprove the case, the most disturbing outlook is in the field of mental health. During the last few years there have been great advances in

methods of treatment and in the attitude to mental illness, but in the same period there appears to be an increase in the number of persons suffering from some form of mental disorder. One cannot help wondering whether the apparent increase in mental illness is real, or whether the weaklings are thrown into more prominent relief by the changes which are taking place in social life. Here again there is scope for co-operation in investigating the epidemiology of mental illness.

In closing my period of 36 years of office in the Public Health Service, I would like to say that no one individual can claim credit for the improvements which have taken place. As Medical Officer of Health it has been my privilege to be the head of a team of experts in different fields, administrators and clerical officers; each has been dependent on the other, and above all I have depended on them. I offer to all members of the Health Department my personal thanks for the time and enthusiasm they have given so readily to their work. There are of course some with whom I have worked more closely than with others, but I am aware of and grateful for the fact that each member of the staff, from the seniors to the most junior, has given full measure as an official, but has combined with it that human kindness which is so necessary in dealing with less fortunate members of the community.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON.

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.*

August, 1961.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

City and County Borough of Bath Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset

Area of the Borough, 6,277 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23'N., Longitude 2° 21'W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,305,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1960, 39.90 gallons per head; 1955—59.36.04 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—79,294 (1951 Census). 81,640 (estimate mid-1960).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1951, 21,460 (*i.e.* structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1960, 24,400.

Years ...	1960	1959	Mean of 1956-60	Mean of 1951-55
Population	81,640	80,800	80,548	79,520
Rateable Value, 1st April 1961 £	1,222,316	1,182,771	1,146,798	692,970
Rates—Total per £, 1st April 1961	23/-	21/-	19/2	22/1
One penny General Rate produced £	4,980	4,910	4,706	2,761
Total net indebtedness 31st March, 1961 £	10,382,634	9,479,767	8,894,854	5,778,091
Ditto per head of Population £	127-3-6	117-6-6	110-4-10	72-15-6
MARRIAGES—Number Registered ...	613	575	592	601
Rate per 1,000 population, Bath	15.0	14.2	14.7	15.1
Ditto England and Wales ...	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.9
BIRTHS—Number Bath	1,265	1,206	1,167	1,096
Rate per 1,000 population ..	15.5	14.9	14.4	13.8
Ditto England and Wales ...	17.1	16.5	16.4	15.3
Illegitimate births per 1,000 infants born Bath	57	58	50	49
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents	1,079	1,033	1,029	1,033
Net rate per 1,000 population, Bath	13.2	12.8	12.8	13.0
Standardised rate for age and sex Bath	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.5
England and Wales, Crude Death-rate	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.6
INFANT MORTALITY— ... Bath	19.0	22.4	20.4	22.2
England and Wales	21.7	22.2	22.7	27.0
Illegitimate Infants Bath	—	71.4	30.6	19.1
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	5	8	12
"Other" Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1
Influenza	1	6	6	12
Pneumonia	72	77	67	56
Bronchitis	39	38	36	40
Cancer	208	170	188	176

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Continued

Years ...	1960	1959	Mean of 1956-60	Mean of 1951-55
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc., Heart Disease and other Circulatory diseases	578	553	535	543
Nephritis	11	5	6	16
Violence	50	39	46	44
DEATH RATES per 1,000 population				
from—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.15
"Other" Tuberculosis ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Influenza	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.15
Pneumonia	0.88	0.95	0.83	0.70
Bronchitis	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.51
Cancer	2.55	2.14	2.34	2.24
DEATHS at various age periods—				
Under 1 year	23	27	23	25
1 to 5 years	2	1	2	5
Between 5 and 60 years ...	156	143	156	161
Over 60 years	898	862	847	843
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified—				
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	70	101	51	66
Dysentery	234	32	127	54
Erysipelas	11	6	7	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	5	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	9	24	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	26	34	37	58
"Other" Tuberculosis	3	6	4	8
<i>See also pages 36 and 43.</i>				

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1960

VITAL STATISTICS

Population:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the 1960 mid-year population was 81,640, an increase of 840 compared with 1959. (1951 Census, 79,294.)

The following are the Vital Statistics relating to mothers and infants in the City for the year 1960.

	<i>Rates</i>	
	<i>Bath</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
	1960	1959
Live Births	1,265	1,206
Live Birth rates per 1,000 population ...	15.5	14.9
Still-births	30	28
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	23.2	22.7
Total live and still-births	1,295	1,234
Infant deaths	24	27
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	19.0	22.4
" " " " " (legitimate) ...	20.1	19.3
" " " " " (illegitimate) ...	—	71.4
Neo Natal " " (first 4 weeks)...	15.4	14.9
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under under 1 week) per 1,000 live births ...	12.4	13.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	35.5	35.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.7	5.8
Maternal deaths (including abortion)...	3	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	2.3	1.6
		0.39

There were 1,079 deaths of Bath residents, giving a net death rate per 1,000 population of 13.2. The standardised death rate was 10.2 per 1,000 population (the correcting factor for 1960 being 0.77). The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Deaths due to certain causes are given in the summary on page 40. It is noticeable that deaths due to cardio-vascular disease, far outnumber those from any other cause, followed by deaths due to cancer. Tuberculosis is not now counted among the major causes of death.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

No material changes took place during the year in the administrative arrangements indicated in my Report for the year 1952.

HEALTH CENTRES

No action was taken with regard to Health Centres during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant Mothers—Ante-Natal Care:

About eighty per cent of confinements of Bath mothers take place in the hospitals. An ante-natal clinic is in operation at St. Martin's Hospital staffed by the Hospital Management Committee. At the Royal United and Forbes Fraser Hospitals, a large proportion of the cases are booked by General Practitioners for confinement in hospital, and others have been referred by General Practitioners to the Obstetricians for obstetric or medical reasons. The ante-natal care of cases booked by these hospitals is carried out either by the Obstetricians or by General Practitioners, but a considerable proportion attend the Local Authority Clinic at the request of Practitioners. All the services at the Local Authority Clinic are available to General Practitioners and their patients.

The Local Authority Clinic held at 45, Rivers Street, each Wednesday is attended by an Assistant Medical Officer, the Superintendent Midwife, and whenever possible, by the Midwife who has booked the case.

A Physiotherapist holds Relaxation Classes in connection with this clinic, and the collection of blood for examination and X-ray examination of the lungs of expectant mothers are arranged with the appropriate Hospital Departments.

Post Natal examinations of midwives' booked cases are carried out at the same sessions.

Attendances were as follows. Figures in brackets are those for 1959.

Ante Natal Clinic:

Number of sessions	51	(52)
New patients	141	(171)
Total Attendances	295	(333)
Average per session	6	(6)

Relaxation Clinic:

Number of sessions	220	(220)
Total attendances	2,114	(2,114)

Post Natal Clinic:

New patients	18	(13)
Total attendances	18	(14)

The number of new cases attending the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinic is small and the capacity of the clinic is capable of dealing with many more. Future developments in the Maternity Services are likely to lead to a much greater use of these premises. The clinic is valuable chiefly because it gives an opportunity for the teaching of mothercraft at a time when it is most needed. For these reasons the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinic should continue in its present form.

The facilities of the clinic were offered to General Practitioner Obstetricians, but all of them have made their own arrangements for the ante-natal care of their patients.

Unmarried Mothers may of course use any of these facilities but because there are frequently circumstances which need special provision, the Council made a grant to the Bath and Keynsham Moral Welfare Association of £100. Special grants are made of up to £20 per case for those who need to go to a mother and baby home away from the city.

After her discharge the mother is given help and support not only by Health Visitors but particularly by the Moral Welfare Worker of the Association. During 1960, three grants were approved.

MIDWIFERY

There were 1,265 births in 1960, fifty-nine more than in the previous year, giving a Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 15.5 compared with 14.9 in 1959. In England and Wales the rate was 17.1. Except in 1944 and 1945 the local birth rate has been consistently lower than the National rate.

There were three maternal deaths during the year, a rate of 2.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The average for the previous five years, 1955-1959, was 1.20. Rate for England and Wales 0.39.

The Local Authority's Midwives working under the immediate supervision of the Nursing Superintendent, had a busy year, attending 256 confinements. This was an increase of 54 over the previous year, and the decision to increase the Midwifery staff to four was fully justified. Three of our midwives are resident in new housing areas, and one is resident in one of the flats at 45, Rivers Street.

During the year four pupil midwives took their district training in Bath by arrangement with the West Wilts Hospital Management Committee, and all passed Part II of the Central Midwives' Board examination at the first attempt. Two midwives as well as the Nursing Superintendent, hold the Teacher's Training Certificate.

Two sets of "Gas and Air" and three sets of "Trilene" are available, and all our midwives are qualified in their use. The apparatus is demonstrated to the mothers attending the Local Authority's Ante-natal Clinics, and was used on 212 occasions in confinements attended by the Council's midwives. Pethidine was administered on 121 occasions. In all, a total of 8,014 home visits were made by the City Midwives in connection with the confinements they attended.

Our Midwives are also equipped with apparatus for the administration of oxygen for the resuscitation of newly born infants.

During 1960, fifty-two Midwives notified their intention to practise in the City, of whom forty-six were on the staff of the Hospital Management Committee, one in private practice and six on the staff of the Local Authority. Nineteen midwives attended forty or more cases each, and three less than ten each.

The number of births (including stillbirths) attended by all midwives was 1,854. (Last year it was 1,749.)

No calls for medical aid were made under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board during the year.

The following table gives the place of confinement of the registered live births in Bath.

	<i>Royal United and St. Martin's Forbes Fraser Hospitals</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Private Maternity Homes</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Bath mothers ...	553	418	—	246
Non-residents ...	186	361	—	2
Total ...	739	779	—	248
PERCENTAGE—				
Bath mothers: ...	45.4% (49.7%)	34.3% (32.6%)	— (—)	20.2% (17.6%)

(Figures for 1959 are shown in brackets.)

The percentage of Bath mothers having their babies in hospital fell from 82.3 per cent to 79.7 per cent, while domiciliary confinements rose again from 17.6 per cent to 20.2 per cent.

HEALTH VISITING

From the beginning of the year, Miss Susan Jones was appointed as Senior Health Visitor in succession to Miss N. M. Hill. Miss P. Silby retired after a number of years of valued service, and the Department also lost Miss D. Milsom by resignation during the year, having given excellent service in the Whiteway area. Miss A. Jones, Mrs. M. L. Baker and Mrs. M. J. Ayling joined the staff during the year.

Health Visitors carry out their duties as family advisers, and cover all the infant schools, and many junior schools, as School Nurses.

At the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service there was an attempt to interest parents in the oral polio vaccine survey, but there were no volunteers in the selected groups.

Phenylketonuria testing is now carried out as a routine on babies at two weeks and again at six weeks.

The Health Visitors make every effort to improve the level of vaccination and immunisation, and this facility is offered through the private doctor, at Infant Welfare Clinics, at school, and, where circumstances warrant it, at home.

Particular attention is paid in work with families, to the growth of sound emotional health, and good relationships.

Weekly visits are paid to the children's wards of all hospitals, and there is a cordial relationship with the maternity wards. Ante-natal visits are made to patients booked at St. Martin's Hospital, and a Health Visitor meets one group of General Practitioners weekly to discuss problems common to both. Co-operation with other Departments, and with voluntary organisations is good, and the Senior Health Visitor attends the Co-ordinating Committee and the Family Caseworker Committee.

The following table shows the nature of the work done by Health Visitors during the preceding five years.

Visits made by Health Visitor/School Nurses

Year	<i>To Children in their own homes</i>		<i>School Children *</i>		<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
			<i>At School</i>	<i>Follow-up in homes</i>		
	Under 1	1-5				
1955	7,634	6,990	1,494	1,514	309	962
1956	7,778	7,131	1,602	2,253	330	1,816
1957	8,904	7,485	1,477	1,181	465	1,031
1958	8,640	8,040	1,525	1,291	403	1,062
1959	8,393	7,657	1,443	1,414	485	1,147
1960	7,435	6,968	1,476	917	383	1,349

(*Figures include work of whole-time School Nurses)

Child Welfare Centres

For days and times see page 39. Figures for 1960 are as follows:

ATTENDANCES

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Not seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Average</i>
Blue Coat House ...	101	1,442	14.3	2,004	19.8
Walcot	51	1,170	22.9	1,193	23.4
Oldfield Park ...	50	632	12.6	666	13.3
Southdown	48	408	8.5	229	4.8
Odd Down	48	518	10.8	376	7.8
Weston	48	445	9.3	599	12.5
Twerton	50	399	8.0	276	5.5
Total ...	396	5,014	12.7	5,343	14.5

(In 1959 there were 3,902 consultations and 5,278 other attendances giving an average of 9.0 and 13.0 respectively.)

There has been no alteration in the organisation of these centres, and as ever we are greatly indebted to the voluntary workers who regularly give their time to help the professional staff. The centres are primarily a means of health education by the Health Visitors.

In addition to a number of proprietary infant foods which are available for sale at special rate, the Ministry's Welfare Foods are available at each session. The central distribution centre at the Health Department is open during normal office hours each day.

The following is a summary of the "take up" of the Ministry's welfare foods during 1960 as compared with the previous year, figures for which are shown in brackets.

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
10,693 (13,652)	5,207 (5,715)	46,847 (50,408)	5,032 (4,640)

Infant Mortality:

Twenty-four infants died during their first year of life of whom twenty were under four weeks old and sixteen under a week. The infant mortality rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births for Bath compares favourably with the rate of 21.7 for England and Wales.

The Neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., deaths during the first four weeks of life) was 15.4 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Births:

Seventy-two children were illegitimate compared with seventy, fifty, and forty-seven in the three previous years. Of these forty-three were male and twenty-nine female. There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under one year.

Stillbirths:

There were thirty stillbirths during 1960, and the stillbirth rate per 1,000 related births was 23.2 compared with 19.7 for England and Wales.

Premature Live Births:

There were fifty premature babies born in hospital, of whom forty-six survived for twenty-eight days.

Of children born at home, seven were premature and all survived for twenty-eight days.

Each hospital maternity unit is suitably equipped for the care of these infants, and should transport be required for domiciliary cases, heated ambulances are available.

Dental Care:

The number of expectant mothers, and children under five years of age seen at the Local Authority's Dental Clinics showed a further decline. So far as expectant mothers are concerned, it is found that the majority prefer to be examined and treated by their own dentist. Every effort is made both at the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics to impress the need for dental care, and similar dental education is carried out by the Health Visitors and Midwives in the homes.

Expectant mothers and young children are referred to the School Dental Service by Midwives, the Ante-natal Clinic and by Health Visitors. Two dentists work in well-equipped surgeries. One-eleventh of the time of one dentist is given to the Health Authority.

The Dental Clinic has its own X-ray apparatus, and dentures are made by arrangement with a private technician.

The prevention of dental decay is more important than the treatment of damaged teeth. It may be desirable to consider the question of fluoridation of the water supply when it becomes possible, but in the meantime parents can do much to prevent damage to the teeth of their children by controlling their consumption of the sticky confections and acid drinks which are so popular to-day, and by encouraging the consumption of fruit instead.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1960—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Treatment completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing mothers	6	6	6	5
Children under five 	9	7	7	7

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	<i>Scalings and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Crowns or Inlays</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>		<i>Radiographs</i>
							<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	—	8	—	—	6	4	2	3	—
Children under five	—	—	3	—	4	4	—	—	—

Orthopaedic Treatment:

By arrangement with the Bath Hospital Management Committee regular sessions are held by the Orthopaedic Surgeon in the Health Department, with weekly sessions by the After-Care Sister for physiotherapy recommended by the Surgeon. Patients are referred for Ultra-Violet Ray or Hot Pool treatments to the City Bathing Establishment. During the year, 146 children under school age, including 57 new cases made 406 attendances to the Surgeon's and After-care Sister's Clinics. Twenty-nine children made 104 attendances at Massage Clinics.

Eye Clinic

Twenty-two children under school age made 66 attendances at the Eye Clinic held at the Bath Eye Infirmary. Eight new cases were referred for defective vision and squint.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic:

No children under five years of age were referred to this clinic which is held at the St. Martin's Hospital.

Progress has been made in measures designed to detect deafness in young children. The Health Visitors have been trained in methods of testing infants, and arrangements made with Consultants of the Ear, Nose and Throat Departments of the Hospitals to assess the degree of deafness when detected, and to institute treatment or advice on remedial measures.

Further steps are under discussion between the Hospital Committee and Education Authority for the establishment of an Assessment Centre with the appointment of appropriate staff.

Family Planning Clinic:

A weekly evening clinic arranged by the Bath Branch of the Family Planning Association is held at the Health Department Clinic, Sawclose.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bath F.P.A. Clinic (Mrs. B. L. Flint) has kindly contributed the following note on the work of the Clinic.

"The Bath and District Branch of the Family Planning Association hold a Clinic Session each Tuesday evening at the Health Department

Clinic, Sawclose, where advice is given on family planning by two experienced Medical Officers and three Nursing Staff, and the voluntary assistance of a Nursing Member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and 8 lay workers.

During 1960, 594 new and 1,817 old patients attended at the Clinic, including 4 cases referred for medical reasons through the City Council. Seven patients were given advice on sub-fertility. The majority of patients come on the recommendation of previous patients, and from their Family Doctor, and it is gratifying to record that many letters of thanks and appreciation are received from people who have benefitted from the advice given."

Day Nursery:

The accommodation at the Riverside Day Nursery (fifty-five places) was used to capacity during the year. The daily average attendance was forty-four and there were fifty-nine children on the register at the end of the year.

Priority is given (a) to children in homes where the mother is compelled to work because she is unmarried or, because of the death of the father or separation of the parents; (b) where home conditions are unhealthy or unsuitable; or (c) where the mother is in essential employment. Every application is considered by a Medical Officer.

The Nursery is approved for student training, and at the end of the year, eight students were being trained for the National Nursery Nurse's Examination. These students spend a proportion of their time in theoretical training at the Bath Technical College, and have practical training at the nursery.

Residential Nurseries:

Residential Nursery provision is made by the Children's Committee either in one of that Committee's homes for short stay cases, or by arrangement with the Church of England Children's Society at Savile House, Bath, or at Sunnyside, Box, for long stay cases.

The Local Authority Medical Officers carry out the necessary medical examinations on admission or discharge, and periodically while the child is in the Children's Committee Homes. Treatment of any child is given by a general practitioner should it be necessary. General medical supervision of these Homes is given by regular visits by an Assistant Medical Officer.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948:

One private day nursery was registered providing accommodation for twenty children.

Prevention of Break-up of Families:

The special Co-ordinating Committee, comprising Officers from various Government and Local Authority Departments as well as Voluntary bodies, continued to meet monthly during the year under the Chairmanship of the Children's Officer. This Committee is concerned mainly with the so-called "problem families" in the City.

With the very generous aid of the Bath Council of Social Service an interesting experiment has been commenced. A trained Social Worker

(Mrs. Arnold) has been appointed to work part-time with families who show signs of failure. The costs of the service are borne entirely by the Council of Social Service. A small Committee has been set up, on which the Health and Children's Departments are represented, to which the Social Worker reports monthly.

Cases are referred by the Medical Officer of Health, and Children's Officer. It is important that with the limited time available to her, the Social Worker should confine her efforts to families who appear to be in danger of becoming problems, and that she should not be cumbered with those who have already degenerated to the level of recognised problem families. The emphasis must be entirely on prevention. The Council of Social Service cannot continue this service indefinitely, but should it be clearly demonstrated that by timely and practical help and advice, young parents can be enabled to rise above their difficulties, then it is hoped that the Local Authority would be justified in taking over the service appointing a full time Social Worker.

Health Education:

Probably the most important duty of the Health Department in all its sections is to interpret medical knowledge to the public so that illness and accident may be avoided, and maximum physical and mental health achieved.

Health Visitors carry out health education regularly in the home, the Child Welfare Clinics and the Schools. Posters and leaflets are used to support the spoken word. In Child Welfare Clinics the aim is to pin-point a subject with a self-explanatory exhibition in a strategic position, and to have a health visitor or visiting demonstrator at hand to talk to small groups of mothers as they pass by. This has been rather neglected during the past year because of staff shortage, but it is hoped that more use will be made of the clinics for group work in future.

The "First Friday Club", an experiment in using one clinic session as a club meeting with films, demonstrations and talks, proved unpopular with the mothers and was discontinued early in the year.

Parentcraft courses, held in the evening, were run throughout the year, and talks were shared by a medical officer, educational psychologist, midwife and health visitor. The first few lectures of each course, attended by mothers only, are devoted to more practical aspects of ante-natal health and child care. Fathers are invited to the last two lectures, when family relationships, emotional development, inoculation and home safety are discussed.

The Mothers' Club at Walcot Infant Welfare Clinic, held monthly in the evening, continues to flourish, and is very much appreciated. This year a study has been made of services available in the City, and visiting speakers include a probation officer, child care officer and a policewoman.

Health Visitors have made contact with adult groups at Parent-Teacher Associations, Townswomen's Guilds, and Young Wives' Groups, and the chance to talk to a group of elderly women about their difficulties was welcomed.

Help to St. John and Red Cross groups, boys, girls and adults, in courses on hygiene, home nursing and child care, continues.

In all these various contacts, films, filmstrips, posters and other demonstration material are used.

HOME NURSING

In addition to the Superintendent and her Deputy, eleven full-time and two part-time nurses were employed at the end of the year. One of the full-time nurses is an Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

The Superintendent and Deputy, with three nurses and one midwife are resident at Rivers Street in furnished or unfurnished self-contained flats provided by the Council, and other nurses live in their own homes. There is daily personal contact between the Superintendent and nurses, while the Superintendent communicates as necessary with the Health Department either personally or by telephone.

During 1960 the nurses made 37,769 visits to 1,302 patients. (During 1959 the numbers were 37,301 visits to 1,400 patients.)

Of the total number of patients attended, 892 were over the age of sixty-five years, involving a total of 23,961 visits. As with the Home Help Service, attendance upon this section of patients represents about seventy per cent of the total.

An average of 29 visits were made to each patient during the year, with tuberculous patients requiring the highest number of visits, viz., fifty-one.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer reports that the District Nurses continue to look after an ever increasing number of elderly people. The number of visits to patients suffering from cancer increased during the year, and involved a total of 2,416 visits to 84 patients. Visits to tuberculous patients declined during the year.

Miss Norman and Miss Fletcher (Senior Nurse), as well as other members of the District Nursing Staff, have given talks to various Church and Women's organisations, and have also assisted the Red Cross Society with lectures and examinations.

DOMESTIC HELP

During 1960, Domestic Help was sent to 447 separate households for the following reasons:

(a) Tuberculosis in the family	7
(b) During the lying-in period	38
(c) Acute and Chronic illness, aged persons and families of young children	402

The proportion of persons over the age of 65 years receiving help was 72.5 per cent.

Forty-eight Home Helps were employed at the end of the year, the majority of whom work part-time. One Home Help is employed full-time at "Quebec", a group of Old People's bungalows.

The charge for the services of the home help is made in accordance with a scale approved by the City Council. The majority of the people assisted are in receipt of pensions or National Assistance; to these the service is provided without charge. The amount recovered by way of charges represents between seven and eight per cent of the total cost of the service.

Whenever help is requested, medical confirmation of the need is obtained, and each application is approved by the Medical Officer. Where help is required for an extended period, the case is reviewed by

the Organiser. In many cases of chronic sickness of course, the help continues for very long periods.

There has been little variation in the total amount of work done for several years, as indicated by the total number of separate households helped. This does not mean that the demand has become static, but rather that the work is limited by the workers available. In order to meet urgent needs during periods in the year when sickness is at its height, the Organiser frequently has to withdraw or reduce help in homes where the need is least in order to help where it is greatest and most urgent. It is not easy to recruit suitable Home Helps, but if the numbers employed could be increased, there would be no need to cause annoyance to some by withdrawing help, and more generous help could be given where it is needed.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus either through the family doctor or at Infant Welfare Centres.

Every effort is made by the Health Visitors in the homes, at school, or at the child welfare clinics to impress on parents the need to protect their children. Parents are reminded by a birthday card at the age of one year, and again on entry into school, of the need for immunisation. It is satisfying to report that the number of children immunised against diphtheria for the first time showed an increase of 231 over the previous year, and reinforcing injections increased by 156. The use of combined and triple antigens no doubt played some part in this increase.

During the year it was decided to adopt a schedule of immunising procedures in our Clinics, and this was printed for the guidance of parents with spaces for the date of the injection to be inserted. With slight notification, Schedule B, set out in the British Medical Journal for 23rd May, 1959, was adopted. General Practitioners were informed of the new arrangement, and parents were asked to take the immunisation record to the family doctor when immunisation was carried out, so that the details of the child's protective inoculations could be kept up to date. Similar arrangements are made in the Child Welfare Clinics when immunisation is carried out by the Local Authority staff. This record card is given to each mother by the Health Visitor on the occasion of her first visit to the home.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

The number of children immunised for the first time was 1,104 (873 in 1959). The number who received reinforcing injections was 726 as compared with 570 for the previous year.

The following table shows the state of immunisation as far as Bath children are concerned, at the end of 1960—

		<i>No. Immunised</i>	<i>Estimated Child Population</i>	
Under 1 year	...	398	1,190—33.4%	} 64.2
1 to 4 years	...	3,197	4,410—73.6%	
5 to 14 years	...	8,457	11,000—72.9%	
		<hr/> 12,052	<hr/> 16,600	

Of the total number of children who have been immunised against diphtheria, 4,903 received their injections more than five years ago, and their immunity against the disease must be regarded as doubtful. Thus

although about seventy-three per cent of the child population in Bath have been dealt with at some time or other, only 43.1 per cent were immunised or had re-inforcing injections during the past five years. More than twenty-five per cent of our children remain completely unprotected despite the efforts of persuasion both nationally and locally.

For the seventh year in succession, no cases of diphtheria have been notified in Bath, but the recent outbreaks of this disease in various parts of the Country are a salutary reminder of the need to maintain the level of immunisation in the community if we are not to suffer the experience of the days when as recently as 1946, 11,601 cases were notified, and 455 persons died in England and Wales.

The publicity given to recent outbreaks has reminded parents of the need for this protection for their children, and particularly of the need for re-inforcing injections on entry into school. There has been a marked increase in the number being immunised, but it would appear that unless the matter is constantly brought before the public, numbers will decline again.

It appears from the percentage of immunised children in the three age groups that infants under one year are at greatest risk. It is important therefore to remind parents that immunisation should be carried out during infancy. Now that combined vaccines are in use, early inoculation will also protect the child from whooping cough, which is particularly dangerous in the early months.

Smallpox Vaccination:

The number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox unfortunately declined during the year, 566 receiving primary vaccination as compared with 683 in 1959. 445 of the primary vaccinations were given to infants under one year of age. There were also 169 re-vaccinations (166 in 1959), given mainly to persons travelling overseas. The number of babies eligible for vaccination in the City was about 1,170, and of this number 445 were vaccinated. This represents about 38 per cent of the total, and must be regarded as very unsatisfactory, and is below the average for the whole Country.

Although smallpox is not at the moment an urgent danger in this Country, the increasing amount of foreign travel, and the speed of transport make it very possible that outbreaks could occur here. Vaccination in infancy is a much less trying experience than primary vaccination as an adult, and parents would therefore be wise to have their infants vaccinated early in life.

B.C.G. Vaccination. See page 24.

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Combined whooping cough and diphtheria or Combined Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus antigens are used as a routine in the majority of cases immunised through the Authority's child welfare clinics, and a number of General Practitioners taking part in the Council's scheme for immunisation and vaccination, adopt a similar procedure. During 1960, 1,024 children under fifteen years of age were immunised against whooping cough, either with pertussis vaccine singly or in combination with other prophylactics. (772 in 1959.)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, although on a somewhat reduced scale. 1,159 children born between the years 1943 and 1960 were vaccinated, as well as 429 young persons born between 1933 and 1942, and 1,996 persons born before 1933 and under the age of forty. The response from young adults, and also in the older age group, to whom vaccination was offered for the first time during the year, has been rather disappointing. Since the scheme of vaccination against poliomyelitis was commenced, a total of 22,980 persons have been vaccinated in the City, and of this number, 19,160 have received the necessary third injection.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) **Prevention of Illness.** The prevention of illness is the main purpose of any Health Department, but unhappily so much of the time and energy of the staff is taken up in combatting established disease, ignorance, lethargy and superstition, that a positive approach to health is still very much of a dream.

Measures taken therefore fall into one of two categories. Specific vaccination and immunisation against certain infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, smallpox, poliomyelitis, whooping cough and tuberculosis, and secondly, education in hygienic living. Both of these methods are used as fully as possible by doctors, nurses, health visitors and public health inspectors.

It is, however, distressing to note that the abolition of an unhealthy environment, perhaps the most important contribution to health, and the prevention of mental and physical illness, is so far behind schedule. I would draw most earnest attention to the report and review of the Chief Public Health Inspector (page 49). To deal with "houses unfit for human habitation", "slum clearance" and "overcrowding" would be the greatest contribution that could be made to the mental and physical health of all sections of the community. I report as my firm conviction that much marital unhappiness, much mental illness (particularly among women), possibly some delinquency, and certainly some physical ill-health, are due to the conditions prevailing in far too many houses in the City.

(b) **Care and After Care.** In general illness, in old age and chronic sickness, nursing and domestic care is given through the Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services already outlined. Illness of whatever nature frequently brings problems of a social nature, when help and advice is needed by the patient or family. The Health Visitors, backed up by the Psychiatric Social Worker, Mental Welfare Officers, and Public Health Inspectors, are available for this purpose on the request of the Hospitals or General Practitioners. Certain specific conditions however call for special organisation.

Equipment for the nursing of patients in their own homes is available on loan through our District Nursing Service, or through the British Red Cross Society. These articles comprise such things as bed rests, bed pans, lifting poles, air rings, wheel chairs, etc.

Tuberculosis—Administration:

A full-time Health Visitor is employed, and by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board one of the Chest Physicians gives one eleventh

of his time to the Local Authority to give Clinical advice and B.C.G. Vaccination. (The Local Authority paying an equivalent proportion of the salary.)

The incidence of tuberculosis in the City is shown by notifications received from General Practitioners and the Chest Physicians.

Twenty-nine cases of Tuberculosis were notified, of which 26 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and three Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Among the pulmonary cases, thirteen were males and thirteen females. There were four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1960. (Five in 1959.)

Prevention:

In its efforts to reduce the spread of infection, much of the time of the Health Department is aimed at improving the living and working conditions of the people, and supervising the manufacture, preparation and sale of food, particularly milk and meat.

All milk sold in Bath is heat treated or tuberculin tested, and all meat is inspected before it is offered for sale to the public.

The Mass X-ray unit made several visits to Bath during 1960, when 4,323 films were taken. One case of active tuberculosis was discovered, but seventeen quiescent cases were reported, of which number one was already known. Seventeen non-tuberculous conditions were found.

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are examined by X-ray, and arrangements are made for special groups of persons who have been at risk to attend at the Radiography Department of the Manor Hospital. All staff, including teachers, employed by the Local Authority are examined by X-ray on appointment, and those in contact with young children are examined annually. In all this work, the Department is in closest touch with the Chest Physician.

103 children known to be exposed to infection were examined by the Chest Physician. After preliminary Mantoux test, eight were found to have an acquired immunity, and the remainder were given artificial immunity by B.C.G. vaccination. A further 14 very young infants were vaccinated without preliminary test.

Ministry approval has been given to a scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination of school children, and a start has been made in one Secondary Modern School. 36 children were skin tested, and of these 29 were vaccinated.

Care and After Care of Patients:

Hospital accommodation for tuberculous patients is provided at the Winsley Chest Hospital, and there is no waiting period for admission. Special cases requiring operative treatment are admitted to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol.

Some patients are able to continue treatment at home, and when necessary the District Nurses administer drugs which have to be given by injection under the instructions of the Chest Physician and family doctor. Eight such cases were attended involving 409 visits.

During 1960, sixty-five necessitous patients were provided with a supply of milk at the Council's expense.

The Chest Clinic is held at the Manor Hospital on three afternoons each week under the direction of the Chest Physician, and the City's Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends each session. This Visitor made 1,196 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients during the year, and much of her time is devoted to assisting the family in connection with financial and other matters; ensuring that the instructions of the Chest Physician are observed; and providing some diversional occupation for patients unable to work. She is also responsible for the follow-up of possible contacts, and persuading them to attend for examination and X-ray.

New Patients referred to Chest Clinic for examination	928
Found tuberculous 29	
Contacts examined 	108
Found tuberculous 1	
Total attendances, including above 	3,654

The Bath T.B. After-Care Committee continued to be responsible for the running of a Club for tuberculous patients held weekly at the Welfare Department, 12, Charlotte Street. Social and recreational provision is made for those who attend, and instruction is given in occupational therapy. Help was given to a number of patients through the Committee, which receives an annual grant of £50 from the City Council.

The caravan owned by the Tuberculosis Care Committee which is sited at Weston-super-Mare, was used fully during the summer months, with much benefit to some of our tuberculous families. Nine families spent periods of one or two weeks in the caravan. Reference to this venture was made in my last Annual Report, and an article on the subject appeared in the Journal published by the Chest and Heart Association.

Venereal Diseases:

The general provision for treatment remained unchanged throughout the year. For details of clinics see page 39.

New Bath cases seen at the Clinics were classified as follows:— Syphilis, eight; Gonorrhoea, twenty-six; other non-venereal conditions, seventy-seven.

Compared with the three previous years, these figures show a reduction in cases attending the Clinic because of syphilis, but an increase in cases of other "non-venereal" conditions.

In the South Western Region there has been for the last three years an increase in the number of cases of gonorrhoea, (641 in 1958, 878 in 1959 and 1,052 in 1960). The same applies to cases of non-venereal urethritis. In the City of Bath the position is the same (28 in 1958, 49 in 1959 and 48 in 1960). To some extent the gradual increase in the incidence of gonorrhoea and urethritis may be due to over confidence in penicillin, or to the production of resistant strains of the causative organisms, but the belief remains that the increase is due to a lowering of standards of sexual conduct, and although figures are not available to show whether it is true of Bath, there is evidence nationally of a 20 per cent increase in cases of gonorrhoea among teenage girls.

This is of course a most serious matter because of the long term danger to the patient and to any children who may be born. It is a part of the larger problem involved in the changed outlook and standards of conduct of the younger generation. To deal with the wider problem calls

for a combined effort by the Health and Education Authorities, together with the Churches and other interested bodies, but above all by the parents.

The Local Health Authority continues to be responsible for propaganda on the prevention of these diseases, and for the follow-up of patients and contacts where requested.

Laboratory Work:

The work of the Health Department is greatly assisted by the facilities offered by the Area Laboratory at St. Martin's Hospital, and the Public Health Laboratory at the Manor Hospital. The former is used mainly in connection with blood examinations from expectant mothers referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, while the Public Health Laboratory deals with numerous specimens submitted not only by the Health Department, but by the Private Practitioners in connection with infectious disease, food poisoning, dysentery, etc. The assistance rendered to the Department by the Directors and Staff of both Laboratories is much appreciated.

For details of analyses of food and drugs, milk, ice cream and water carried out by the City Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory, see pages 57 and 61.

Cancer:

Cancer is not a disease which must be notified, and information on the prevalence within the City has always been obtained from the number of deaths due to this cause.

Deaths from Cancer in Bath

<i>Site</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Stomach ...	28	28	35	28	30	27	32
Lung and Bronchus	25	28	32	40	32	26	39
Breast ...	18	22	19	25	18	21	26
Uterus ...	10	6	9	8	5	4	4
Other sites ...	84	107	102	84	94	92	107
Total ...	165	191	197	185	179	170	208

These figures do not show the number of cases which occurred and were successfully treated. It is important to know that when cancer affects some parts of the body it can be readily diagnosed and successfully cured. Delay in seeking advice is the most fatal error.

In his Annual Report for 1959, the Director of the South Western Regional Cancer Records Bureau states that registration of cases of cancer in this area has now reached almost 100 per cent. This information is supplied to the Bureau by Hospitals, General Practitioners and the Registrar-General.

A map contained in the Report which covers the Counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, indicates that Bath

with an incidence of 405 cases per 100,000 population is the second highest in the area, Devonshire having an incidence of 409 per 100,000.

Lung Cancer:

Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus again showed an upward trend, after slight declines in 1958 and 1959. Of the 39 deaths from this cause, 31 were men and 20 were under 65. The fact that slightly more than half the total cases had not reached the age of 65 years is an indication of toll which this particular form of cancer is taking of working members of the community. Local Health Authorities are responsible for drawing the attention of the public to the dangers of smoking, particularly in the case of young people, but there would seem to be little evidence that this publicity is having much effect on smoking habits, in competition as it is with the powerful advertising programme carried out by the Tobacco manufacturers.

Chiropody

For many years the Mayor's Advisory Committee for the Care of Old People and the Bath Council of Social Service have co-operated in providing chiropody services for old people both at Chiropodists' Surgeries, and for housebound people by domiciliary visits. The extent of the service was limited by financial considerations.

In July, 1960, the City Council submitted proposals for a Chiropody Service for old people, handicapped persons and expectant mothers which were approved by the Minister. It was decided that the service could be provided most appropriately by paying a fee to the Chiropodist chosen by the patient from the approved list, after responsibility had been accepted by the Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the City Council.

Several meetings were held with the Chiropodists practising in the City to discuss procedure, and to agree on the fee for the treatment at a surgery or for a domiciliary visit. In the absence of any nationally agreed scale of fees it was not possible to reach agreement, so that at the end of the year no official Chiropody Service had been started. When a scale acceptable to the Council as employers, and the representatives of the Chiropodists has been agreed, a service will be started without delay. In the meantime the Council of Social Service will continue their arrangement with individual Chiropodists to provide both domiciliary and surgery treatments for old people, and it has been agreed that when the City Council is able to provide the service, it will take over all the cases now dealt with by the Council of Social Service.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Council's responsibilities as a Welfare Authority are undertaken by an ad hoc Committee acting through the Chief Welfare Officer.

Blind Persons:

The Chief Welfare Officer is responsible for the registration and the care of blind persons. At the end of 1960 there were 216 persons registered as blind and thirty-two as partially sighted. Eleven persons were recommended for treatment of cataract, either medical, surgical or optical. Of these it was found on follow-up that eight received treatment during the year. Five cases of glaucoma were registered and treatment was advised in two cases. There were no cases of retrolental fibroplasia. Seventeen other

blind persons were registered during the year, for whom treatment was advised in the case of eleven, and on follow-up seven were found to have been treated. For six other persons no treatment was advised.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends—				
(a) No treatment	5	3	—	6
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	11	2	—	11
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	8	1	—	7

Deaf and Dumb:

The Somerset Diocesan Mission to the Deaf cares for deaf and hard of hearing persons over the age of sixteen in this area on an agency basis. The number of persons registered at the end of 1960 was 206.

Epileptics and Spastics:

There can be no correct information as to the number of epileptic or spastic adults in the community as neither of these conditions are notifiable. At the end of 1960 there were thirty-nine epileptic adults and fourteen adults suffering from spastic paraplegia on the Register of Handicapped Persons in this City. The treatment of epileptics is in the hands of General Practitioners and no special cases were brought to the notice of the Authority during the year. There is no special provision for the care and education of adults suffering from spastic paraplegia, except that treatment facilities are available at the Spa Bathing Establishment where the hot pool is found to be exceedingly successful in relaxing and educating spastic muscles. More accurate knowledge is, of course available with regard to children of school age and under, who suffer from epilepsy or spastic paraplegia. Details are given on page 91 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

During 1960, and at different dates, various sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation. The functions of Local Health Authorities are set out in Part II Section 6 of that Act, which became operative on 15th July, 1960.

Proposals of the City Council under Section 20 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the provision of Mental Health Services under Section 28 of the Act were submitted in March and approved by the Minister.

These proposals cannot be put into operation immediately, and it will probably be many years before they can be fully implemented. It appears desirable to proceed with caution in some measures until true assessment

can be made of the needs of the different types of patient. The cost to the Local Authority will be heavy.

The Junior Training Centre has continued without change except that the Supervisor, Mrs. Denyer, retired after 12 years excellent service, and her successor, Miss Wills, took charge on 14th November. A piece of land adjoining the Centre has been allocated to the Health Committee, which will make possible improvements to the entrance, development of the ground floor for the training of adult subnormal persons, and the development of gardening activities.

Proposals to adapt Numbers 3, 4 and 5 North Parade Buildings have proceeded to the stage of drawing plans for a Mental Health Centre which will accommodate all the Mental Health Staff and provide accommodation for workrooms and other activities for adult mentally disordered persons. A separate part of the same building will be used by the Education Authority to provide much needed accommodation for a fully staffed Child Guidance Service.

Staff:

Two additional Mental Welfare Officers were selected to take up duty in January, 1961, thus bringing the staff up to the establishment of four. Each Mental Welfare Officer is responsible for all Mental Welfare and Health work in a defined section of the City.

A Psychiatric Social Worker is appointed jointly with the Mendip Hospital Management Committee. Her primary duties are prescribed by the Physician Superintendent of the Hospital, but in addition, cases are referred to her by other Hospitals, General Practitioners, Medical Officers of the Local Authority, and other Departments. Much of her time is devoted to the Child Guidance Clinic, but the Education Authority is seeking to appoint a Psychiatric Social Worker to the Guild Guidance Team. When this appointment is filled, Miss Phillips will be able to devote more attention to patients and their families. A most valuable part of Miss Phillips' work is the education of Health Visitors and others in their new attitude to mental illness, and in training students and former Duly Authorised Officers in social case work as applied to mentally disordered persons and their families.

Residential Accommodation:

The proposal to establish hostels for the accommodation of mentally disordered persons living in the community is a matter of some urgency. At present the more obvious need is for accommodation for old people who are in need of care because of senile changes, but who are not so demented that they need to be admitted to Hospital, yet are not fit for an Old Persons' Home.

The provision of such a Hostel under the Mental Health Service would not only provide care for some senile people now living alone in most unsuitable conditions, but would also relieve the congestion in the Geriatric Wards of St. Martin's Hospital and probably in the Mendip Hospital. It is not intended that provision should be made for those senile patients who are now in Hospital, but rather that Local Authority provisions will prevent the admission of any more old people to Hospital beds, unless they can benefit by the treatment which can only be obtained there.

A different type of Hostel is needed for people of working age, who are in or are due to be discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals. At present there is no such provision, and use is made of a privately owned boarding house where the proprietor has shown much understanding of the social needs of his lodgers. At the end of the year four ex-hospital patients were in this hostel which has been used constantly throughout the year. The types of patient in need of this accommodation are those who have no suitable homes, or need a period of adjustment and support after mental illness involving a long period in hospital; homeless patients who are capable of employment and need a base after leaving hospital from which to seek a suitable job. It is probable that some patients could leave hospital earlier and become self supporting again if Hostel accommodation were provided, with the care and support which would be given by Mental Welfare Officers and Psychiatric Social Workers.

The Council's proposals as approved by the Minister of Health are sufficiently wide to allow for other developments as the need is revealed.

The Psychiatric Social Worker (Miss M. Phillips), reports as follows:
 "81 new cases were referred during the year and 78 previously referred continued to receive attention.

New cases were referred from the following sources:

	1960	1959
Out-patient clinics (Royal United and St. Martin's Hospitals)	8	(20)
St. Martin's Observation Ward	5	(11)
Weston Lodge	3	(6)
Mendip Hospital, Wells	50	(52)
Tone Vale Hospital, Taunton	1	(1)
Barrow Hospital, Barrow Gurney	2	(1)
Bailbrook House	1	(-)
Community Care	11	(11)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	112

After Care:

Most of the cases referred to the Psychiatric Social Worker during the year were for after care following discharge from one of the Mental Hospitals in the area. The minority of these involved a short period of support in the initial stages of settling down again but the majority required continual visiting in order to enable them to stay out of hospital. A number of patients have been helped in finding accommodation and in this connection it has been particularly helpful to be able to use a privately run Hostel in the City.

Arrangements have been made for three people to have a convalescent holiday. These were people who have been out of hospital for a year or so but who benefitted from a short period away from home.

The Psychiatric Social Worker has worked closely with the Disablement Resettlement Officers at the Ministry of Labour, who have been extremely helpful in placing people, even those who have had long periods in hospital. Two people from Bath attended a full course of eight weeks at the Bristol Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and were helped in this way to find employment eventually.

Further use has been made of the Occupational Therapy Department at the Royal United Hospital on an out-patient basis for two sessions a week. During the year twelve people attended, some of whom were able to return to work, but even where this was not possible it was of value to both the individual and family that he or she can attend the Occupational Therapy Department regularly, and there is an obvious need for extension of this facility.

Again use has been made of the Social Clubs in the City to help people who live on their own to re-establish themselves after long periods in hospital. In view of the fact that patients in hospital now have a very active social programme, it is important that when they leave they can continue to take part in similar activities.

During the first nine months of the year, nine patients who had been certified were discharged on trial leave. After September this practice was not continued owing to the change in legislation.

Community Care:

Eleven cases who had not been admitted to hospital were referred to the Psychiatric Social Worker and work was continued with others who had been referred in the last year.

As the result of the general public's greater awareness of the problems relating to mental illness, these referrals tended to come more from patients and their relatives directly rather than official sources only.

Education and Training:

A student from the Bristol University Applied Social Studies Course attended for three days a week from January to March and a second student started in October under the same arrangements. The Psychiatric Social Worker continued to attend Supervisor's Seminars at the University to ensure that the theoretical and practical side of the course are integrated.

A student from the London Mental Health Course spent five weeks full-time during the summer to gain practical experience in a Local Authority setting.

A course of lectures was given to the Welfare Officers of the Bath Red Cross Society because they wished to have a better understanding of how they could give practical help to people who have had mental breakdowns.

As part of the Mental Health Year programme a meeting was held at Barrow Hospital, Bristol, for all mental health social workers in Local Authorities in the region. The Psychiatric Social Worker was one of the speakers at this meeting which was attended by all the members of the Bath Mental Health Department.

In addition there were requests from the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives, a regional group of Disablement Resettlement Officers, Training College Students and Sixth Formers.

Because of Mental Health Year there were increased demands for help from voluntary organisations, and during Mental Health Week a number of window displays were arranged. The Psychiatric Social Worker was asked by the Friends of Mendip Hospital to organise a stall at the Bath and West Agricultural Show, which attracted a great deal of attention.

The publicity given to Mental Health on a national scale and the implementation of the new Act together with the problems of the Young-husband Report resulted in an increased demand for information and discussion on the part of the general public and social workers in particular, which involved a great deal of work and time but is very worth-while from the long term point of view."

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer (Mr. R. L. Reddish) reports as follows:

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT (1st January to 31st October)

New cases were reported as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under the Education Act, 1944:			
(a) Section 57(3)	2	—	2
(b) Section 57(5)	2	2	4
From other sources	—	3	3
These were dealt with as follows:			
Placed under Statutory Supervision	4	3	7
Found "not subject to be dealt with"	—	1	1
Left area after being admitted to a "Place of Safety" on behalf of Wilts....	—	1	1

In December one male was notified under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, and was placed in Community Care.

One male patient was admitted to hospital under Order, the Petition presented by Bristol. Two male and one female patients were admitted to hospital for permanent care Informally. Four male patients (one twice) were admitted to hospital for short-term care under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, and one female on behalf of Somerset.

Three male patients on licence were supervised, and five females on licence from other authorities, also one female under guardianship of another authority.

Twelve patients were discharged from Order during the year, but remained in hospital on an Informal basis. One female was discharged from Order and left the area. One male patient was removed from statutory supervision, one male and one female left the area, and one male died.

344 home visits were made in respect of patients under supervision, and 22 visits for special reports, licence or holiday leave.

Upon operation of the Mental Health Act on the 1st November, all patients under supervision, also those on licence, were regarded as being in Community Care.

At 31st December, 131 mentally handicapped patients, 67 males and 64 females, were in Community Care. The responsible L.H.A. in respect of the female under guardianship is being transferred from Hampshire to Bath.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS

(1st January to 31st October)

The number of cases dealt with under the Lunacy & Mental Treatment Acts was as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted on 3 Day Order:	31	33	64
Admitted on 14 Day Order:	—	1	1
Admitted on Summary Reception Order:	—	3	3
Admitted on Magistrates' Court Order... ..	1	—	1
Admitted as Voluntary patients:	1	2	3
Admitted as Informal patients:	63	73	136

It will be noted that the number of patients certified was reduced from 20 last year to 4 during the 10 months. This procedure has been abolished under the new Act. The equivalent procedure is compulsory admission for Treatment. The equivalent of the Magistrates' Court Order is a Hospital Order made by the Court.

Of the 136 Informal admissions, 101 (46 male and 55 female) were admitted Informally direct, and 35 (17 male and 18 female) became Informal patients after initial action under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act—3 Day Order.

The three Voluntary patients were direct admissions. The difference between Voluntary and Informal is that the voluntary patient signs a form requesting admission and promises to give three days notice before leaving, whereas the informal patient is admitted without formality in the same way as an admission to a general hospital.

During the year 62 cases were reported from various sources, which were investigated and advice given, but no action taken.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT

(1st November to 31st December)

During the two months the following patients were admitted to hospital by Mental Welfare Officers:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions:	9	10	19
Emergency admissions:	6	2	8

Of the Informal admissions, three male patients were severely sub-normal, and 6 male and 10 female patients were mentally ill. The eight Emergency admissions, all suffering from mental illness, received further treatment upon expiration of the three days.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing and Maternity Homes Registration:

At the end of the year there were seven registered Nursing Homes providing 148 beds in the City for medical and surgical cases. Each Home is visited periodically by a Medical Officer.

Nurses' Agencies Regulations, 1945:

The only Agency licensed in the City closed during the year.

Superannuation Examinations:

The number of examinations of Council employees carried out by medical Staff, for superannuation and other purposes during 1960 was 229. In addition 13 examinations were carried out for other authorities,

and 50 candidates for Training Colleges were examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is now carried out in respect of each Candidate for Council employment.

National Assistance Act:

Numerous cases of aged and infirm persons living in difficult circumstances were reported to the Health Department during the year, but it was not necessary to use the powers of the National Assistance Acts.

National Blood Transfusion Service:

This Service is not the responsibility of the Local Authority, but deserves the support not only of the Council, but of every Citizen.

During the year, 2,180 donors attended sessions arranged by the National Blood Transfusion Service in association with the British Red Cross Society, and 2,046 bottles of blood went to Bath Hospitals. This was a small increase over the previous year despite bad weather at almost every session.

Meteorological Observations:

Daily meteorological readings are taken at the Council's enclosure at Henrietta Park. The following are notes of interest in respect of the readings taken during the year. A summary of observations is given on page 42.

Rainfall:

The rainfall for 1960 amounted to 42.38 ins. This was 10.74 ins. more than the previous year, and 11.45 ins. more than the 95 years average for Bath, which is 30.93 ins. Measurable rainfall was recorded on 232 days, and the greatest fall in twenty-four hours was on 3rd December with 2.05 ins. This preceded the worst flooding which Bath has experienced for many years. 1960 was the wettest year since 1903 when slightly more rain was recorded (42.57 ins.).

The wettest month was October with 7.54 ins., and the driest was May with 1.16 ins.

Sunshine:

There were 1,459.5 hours of sunshine, which presented a very poor comparison with the previous year, when 305 hours more sunshine were recorded. It also compared unfavourably with the 55 year average for Bath of 1530.0 hours. June was the sunniest month with 250.3 hours.

Temperatures:

The mean temperature for the year was 50.3 degrees compared with the 60 year average of 49.8 degrees. The hottest day was on 4th June with a temperature of 81.7 degrees, and this was the only day on which a temperature of 80 degrees or more was recorded. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 19.7 degrees on 13th/14th January.

Again the weather provided the records with several interesting facts. October was the wettest October since the beginning of the century, with the 26th October (1.66 ins.) being the wettest October day for over 40 years. Rainfall was above the monthly average for every month of the year with the exception of April and May. One bright spot was the fact that 28th February was the warmest February day recorded in Bath since records were taken (63.0 degrees).

Interest in the weather statistics prepared by the Department continued, with the Local Press making full use of the information provided. Details are supplied regularly to several schools in and around the City, and periodically information is sought by Insurance Companies, the Police, and by various Government and Local Authority Departments. Daily weather reports exhibited outside the Health Department attract a good deal of interest from the public.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Consumption:

In my report for 1955 the City and Waterworks Engineer gave an account of the City's water supply.

In the City area, water is supplied as follows:

	<i>No. of living Units supplied</i>	<i>Population supplied</i>
(a) Direct to Houses	24,913	80,675
(b) By Standpipes	70	175

The units supplied by standpipes are all caravans on the Quarry Farm Site at Claverton. The estimate of 175 persons is based on 2.5 persons per caravan.

The average consumption of water in gallons per head per day is as follows:

1955	33.4
1956	34.5
1957	35.45
1958	36.80
1959	40.06
1960	39.90

A recent chemical analysis of the water is as follows:

Analysis of Sample of Water received on 31st May, 1961.

1. Appearance ... ..	...	Clear			
2. Taste and Odour ... ..	...	None			
3. Colour ... ..	...	Nil			
4. pH Value ... ..	...	7.0			
5. Free Chlorine (parts per million)		<i>present parts per million.</i>			
6. Total Solid Residuc (dried at 180 C.)	...	340	"	"	"
7. Suspended Matter (dried at 105 C.)	...	Nil	"	"	"
8. Chlorine as chloride ... ..	...	25	"	"	"
9. Ammoniacal Nitrogen (free amonia, expressed as N)	less than 0.005		"	"	"
10. Albuminoid Nitrogen (expressed as N)	...	0.022	"	"	"
11. Nitrate Nitrogen (expressed as N)	...	0.5	"	"	"
12. Nitrite Nitrogen (expressed as N)	Not detected		"	"	"
13. Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate)	...	140	"	"	"
14. Hardness (Total)	...	280	"	"	"
15. Hardness (Temporary)	...	140	"	"	"
16. Hardness (Permanent)	...	140	"	"	"
17. Metals. Poisonous (as clements)	...	Absent	"	"	"
18. Oxygen absorption from Permanganate solution in 4 hours at 27 C.	...	0.9	"	"	"
19. Other tests. Free Carbon Dioxide	...	15	"	"	"

This water is of good quality for a public supply

The water may be regarded as very hard and there is no tendency to plumbo-solvency, and is certified by the City Analyst as "of good quality for a public supply".

Bacteriological examinations are made regularly both at source and at the consumer end. The normal routine safeguards adopted by the

undertaking have prevented any contamination of supplies during the past year.

With the new chlorination plant which will shortly be installed at all treatment stations there will be automatic variation of chlorine dose according to the *quality* of the raw water. Thus any serious contamination of the raw water will lead to the administration of a correspondingly heavy dose of chlorine, thus giving a direction indication of the incidence of contamination. In addition, provision will be made for automatic warning to be given via the public telephone system of any "alarm" condition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

An analysis of notifications received during 1960 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 43. On page 10, notifications of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below. There was one death from notifiable infectious illness during the year.

Diphtheria:

For the seventh year in succession no cases of diphtheria were notified in Bath.

Scarlet Fever:

70 cases were notified as compared with 101 last year. Fortunately this disease continues to be of a mild type and the majority of cases are nursed at home.

Measles:

Notifications numbered 49 as against 173 for last year.

Whooping Cough:

There were thirty-nine notifications compared with 29 in 1959.

Acute Poliomyelitis:

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Dysentery:

234 cases of this mild but unpleasant disease were notified during the year, compared with 32 last year.

Food Poisoning:

During 1960 there were seven reported cases of food poisoning. Salmonella was isolated in the following cases:

Salmonella thompson	...	...	1
„ typhimurium	...	...	1
„ heidelberg	...	...	2

PROVISION OF AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance Service:

The City Fire and Ambulance Services are combined under the immediate control of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade. Reference is made to the Medical Officer of Health when a medical decision is required. By arrangement with the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester certain parts of those counties surrounding the City are also served.

The Chief Fire Officer of the Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service reports as follows;

"The personnel establishment remains unchanged, but one additional ambulance has been taken into service. The ambulance fleet now consists of eight ambulances and three sitting case cars.

A slight increase in patients carried is again reported but the mileage increase is negligible and still less than the mileage in the peak year of 1954.

Although the annual mileage shows no appreciable increase the service has operated during the past year at its peak capacity more than ever before and it is common during week-days to have six ambulances, three sitting case cars and fifteen men occupied on ambulance duties. This is attributable to the increasing traffic congestion and consequently longer time being spent on each journey. Another contributory factor is the increase in the number of accident calls which have to be dealt with immediately they arise, thus creating peaks in demand with a consequent need for additional crews to meet the peak demands. The increase in accident calls is in part due to the increased knowledge by the public of the availability of the service and in many instances ambulances are called for quite trivial injuries. Conversely some of the road accidents have been very serious, sometimes necessitating fire brigade assistance to extricate the victims from the vehicles.

Voluntary workers have, as in past years, continued to give most valuable assistance to the City Ambulance Service. The attendance by members of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Service at public functions, sports meetings and entertainment, relieves the local authority of many calls which it could not possibly meet without considerable expansion of its own service.

Voluntary escorts have continued to serve by accompanying patients sent by rail, and the owner drivers of the hospital car service have, as in the past, responded willingly to the many calls on their time.

Considerable use is made of rail transport for long distance journeys and the staff of British Railways both at Bath and destination stations have been most helpful and considerate.

I wish to record my appreciation of all those voluntary workers who have assisted the City Ambulance Service and also the members of my own staff, who, by their cheerful acceptance of irregular hours and interrupted meal times, have achieved a high standard of service resulting in many expressions of appreciation from the public. In particular their response to additional calls upon their off-duty time during the floods of December, was outstanding."

TABLE OF AMBULANCE JOURNEYS, MILEAGE, ETC.
1960 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

		(1) <i>Total Journeys</i>	(2) <i>Patients Carried</i>	(3) <i>Accidents (included in 1)</i>	(4) <i>Total Mileage</i>
City Ambulances and Cars	1950	14,882	15,697	1,021	127,775
	1954	28,014	29,032	1,188	130,759
	1955	23,644	27,765	1,287	133,741
	1956	21,254	28,801	1,306	129,511
	1957	20,504	27,472	1,219	125,020
	1958	19,629	25,300	1,261	128,575
	1959	20,677	28,472	1,447	127,064
	1960	20,791	29,194	1,472	127,368
Hospital Car Service	1950	4,139	4,523	—	45,144
	1954	492	883	—	10,089
	1955	562	948	—	13,136
	1956	624	1,488	—	18,457
	1957	643	1,778	—	17,963
	1958	441	1,232	—	13,707
	1959	598	1,697	—	15,772
	1960	586	1,915	—	17,703

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE, DEC. 1960

	<i>See also page</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>
Infant Welfare Centres:							
*Blue Coat House	15		2.30-4			2.30-4	
Walcot ...	"			2.30-4			
Oldfield Park ...	"			2.30-4			
Southdown ...	"	2.30-4					
Odd Down ...	"		2.30-4				
Weston ...	"	2.30-4					
Twerton ...	"				2.30-4		
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinic:							
45 Rivers Street	12			10-12			
*Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic ...							
	16	By appointment					
Tuberculosis:							
Chest Clinic, Manor Hos. ...	25	2-4			2-4	2-4	
Artificial Sun- light Treatment	—			By	appointment		
Veneral Diseases:							
Men (R.U.H.)...	25		5-6.30			5-6.30	
Women(R.U.H.)			5-6.30			2.30-4	
School Clinics:							
† Inspection: ...							
City of Bath Girls				9.30-12	(2nd & 3rd Wed.)		
† City of Bath Tech			9.30-12	(1st & 3rd Tues.)			
† Oldfield S.M.							
Boys' ...					9.30-12	(2nd & 4th Thurs.)	
*Blue Coat House						9.30-12	
† Moorland In. Sch			9.30-12	(monthly	1st Tues.)		
† Fosseyway Inf.							
& Jnr. ...				9.30-11	(monthly	1st Wed.)	
† St. Lukes Prim.				11-12	(monthly	1st Wed.)	
† City of Bath Boys				9.30-12	(fortnightly 2nd & 4th Wed)		
† Southdown Jnr.			9.30-12	(monthly	2nd Tues.)		
† Westhill S.M. B.						9.30-12	
† West Twerton					(fortnightly 2nd & 4th Fri.)		
S.M. Girls ...				9.30-12	(monthly	1st & 3rd Wed.)	
Eye Infirmary		9.30		2 p.m.	(By appointment)		
*Dental ...		9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	
Ear, Nose and Throat St. Mar- tin's Hos. ...					9.15†	(By appointment)	
Minor Ail. Clinic						9.30-12	
*Blue Coat House							
Other Schools...							
see Inspec. above							
*Orthopaedic ...				10-12	10-12	(By appointment)	
After-Care Clin.				& 2-4	& 2-4		
Orthopaedic Hos.							
Massage ...		Daily	by	appointment			
Ultra-Violet rays		By appointment					

*These Clinics are held at Blue Coat House ‡4th Thursday of Month

† School Nurse attends weekly

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1960

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Per- sons</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	-I <i>M F</i>	I-2 <i>M F</i>	2-5 <i>M F</i>	5-10 <i>M F</i>	10-15 <i>M F</i>	15-20 <i>M F</i>	20-25 <i>M F</i>	25-35 <i>M F</i>	35-45 <i>M F</i>	45-55 <i>M F</i>	55-60 <i>M F</i>	60-65 <i>M F</i>	65-75 <i>M F</i>	75-80 <i>M F</i>	80-85 <i>M F</i>	85- <i>M F</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	I	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Meningococcal Infections	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cancer of Stomach ...	32	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	39	31	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	4	2	8	2	3	3
12. Cancer of Breast ...	26	I	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	3	I	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Uterus ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	I	—	—	I
14. Cancer, other Sites ...	107	46	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	3	4	4	16	10	6	2
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	2	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	I	I	I	—	—
16. Diabetes ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions Nervous System ...	168	58	110	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	3	3	6	17	15	9	7
18. Coronary Disease, etc. ...	186	110	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	I	17	34	15	17	5
19. Heart Disease with Hypertension ...	23	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	2	2	I	2	4
20. Other Heart Disease ...	126	39	87	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	3	—	2	3	10	11	10
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	75	35	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	2	I	I	10	6	9	5
22. Influenza ...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
23. Pneumonia ...	72	31	41	3	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	I	I	2	6	2	2	4	9
24. Bronchitis ...	39	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	2	3	11	4	6	2

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Per- sons</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>-1</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>1-2</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>2-5</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>5-10</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>10-15</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>15-20</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>20-25</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>25-35</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>35-45</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>45-55</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>55-60</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>60-65</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>65-75</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>75-80</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>80-85</i> <i>M F</i>	<i>85-</i> <i>M F</i>
25 Other Respiratory Diseases	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1	1 1	1 1	—
26. Ulcer Stomach and Duodenum ...	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	9	5	4	5 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Diseases ...	72	27	45	6 3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1 2	2 2	4 3	6 10	2 5	1 5	3 13
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	4 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
34. All other accidents	27	9	18	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	1	1 3	1	2	2 2	4	2 6
35. Suicide ...	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1 2	1	1	—	—
36. Homicide, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1079	491	588	17 6	2	—	2 1	1	3 1	4 3	5 2	9 7	34 32	33 19	53 39	124 126	81 93	73 108	50 151
Inward Transfers	55	30	25	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5 2	5 1	6	7 6	2 5	6	5
Outward Transfers	501	275	226	18 21	1	2	3	1 2	3	7 1	4 1	5 15	26 21	27 13	29 21	65 60	34 31	30 19	22 19
Public Inst. (Residents)...	574	288	286	16 6	—	—	2 1	—	1 1	3 3	4 2	5 3	19 22	22 9	27 22	76 68	49 43	40 51	24 55

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1960

	TOTAL			LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	655	610	1,265	612	581	1,193	43	29	72
Deaths under one year ...	17	7	24	17	7	24	—	—	—
* Infant Mortality ...	25.9	11.5	19.0	27.8	12.0	20.1	—	—	—

* i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

<i>Cases</i>			<i>Vision Unimpaired</i>	<i>Vision Impaired</i>	<i>Total Blindness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
<i>Notified</i>	<i>Treated</i>					
	<i>At Home</i>	<i>At Hos.</i>				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT 9 A.M. G.M.T. AT HENRIETTA PARK

1960	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Mean ...	40.1	40.2	44.7	48.4	55.7	61.5	60.1	59.6	56.1	51.3	46.1	39.8	50.
„ 60 Yrs. Av.	40.4	40.3	43.3	47.5	53.2	58.2	61.5	62.1	56.7	50.9	44.4	41.5	40.
Highest ...	55.0	63.0	61.7	64.3	73.8	81.7	71.0	73.8	73.9	66.3	60.6	54.1	8
Date ...	4	28	24	20	10	4	3	5	11	4	1	1	June
Lowest ...	19.7	22.1	31.1	28.9	37.3	42.9	43.2	41.1	39.3	28.9	26.1	20.2	19.
Date ...	14	17	9	17	3	30	1	13	24	13	8	13	Jan. 1.
Humidity ...	90	85	83	72	74	71	74	79	81	88	86	88	8
Total in ins.	3.58	2.43	2.43	1.37	1.16	2.23	4.13	4.66	4.03	7.54	4.15	4.67	42.3
No. Wet Days	23	18	17	16	10	13	24	22	18	24	27	20	23
Mean of 95 Yr.	2.85	2.25	2.11	2.03	2.13	2.10	2.58	2.91	2.61	3.19	3.01	3.16	30.0
No. Wet Days	15	13	13	13	12	11	13	14	13	15	15	10	10
Sunshine Hrs.	26.8	75.3	87.2	165.3	185.5	250.3	169.8	163.0	134.5	71.2	78.8	51.8	1459.
Mean of 55 Yr	49.7	72.5	118.6	161.5	196.1	203.3	196.5	183.3	143.5	101.5	60.4	43.1	1530.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1960

Cases Notified	At All Ages		Under 1		1-2		3-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-64		65 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever ...	33	37	—	—	1	1	7	5	21	18	4	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	15	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	3	—	2	4	2	1	3	5	1	7
Erysipelas ...	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	4	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	126	108	5	2	16	7	14	10	55	39	20	16	3	9	8	14	3	9	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	2	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles ...	22	27	1	1	6	5	4	7	10	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	18	21	2	3	5	5	4	4	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	2	1	3	6	2	2	1
Other Tuberculosis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL NOTIFIEDED	234	252	10	6	28	21	29	27	94	82	28	31	10	19	12	25	6	17	12	15	5	9

NOTE:—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 10; an Analysis of Deaths according to age periods on pages 40 and 41; and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 24.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (and Chief Housing Inspector)

FOR THE YEAR, 1960

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my twenty-fifth Annual Report on the administration of the Public Health Inspectors' Department. In view of my impending retirement on 27th October, 1961, this will be my last Annual Report, and in the circumstances I have taken the opportunity to refer to some of the changes which have taken place since I took up my appointment in May, 1935.

In 1936 adulteration of food was detected in nearly nine per cent of the samples taken whereas adulteration today is rare. Milk adulteration was not uncommon and one milk vendor was convicted for adding annatto to milk, a rare form of adulteration even in those days. The sale of milk from open churns and the filling of milk into bottles in the street was a frequent occurrence but is no longer permitted. There were 19 slaughterhouses but now there are only three. The detection of illicit slaughtering and the sale of diseased meat called for extreme watchfulness, sometimes at physical risks. During these twenty-five years over half a million animals were slaughtered for human consumption in the local slaughterhouses, which gives some idea of the vast amount of meat inspection carried out. 100 per cent inspection of meat has been achieved and maintained for over twenty-three years—a testimony to the valuable service rendered by your inspectors engaged in these duties.

Housing, considered to be of fundamental importance to the welfare of the community and on which my departmental function is to secure the clearance and replacement of obsolete and unfit dwellings, has received a major portion of our attention and whilst a marked improvement has been achieved in the last quarter of a century, much has still to be done. The good start on slum clearance made in 1936 was given added impetus in 1938, but the war brought a temporary halt to our activities. Since 1954 some progress has been made, but by no means as much as should have been done. This is in no way a reflection on the department but an indication of the restriction placed on its activities owing to the Council having given priority to other objectives. Nevertheless, during the past twenty-five years we have seen most of the slums cleared from Dolemeads, Widcombe, Wood Street, Lucklomb Buildings, Snow Hill, etc., and the rehousing of most of their occupants in the excellent new housing sites erected on the slopes of the city. The increasing population, ageing of existing houses and other economic factors present constant problems and it is apparent that the ideal of securing a well-housed community will take many years to achieve.

Very few houses within the City are now without a mains supply of water, whereas in 1935, the occupants of a large number of isolated houses relied upon water obtained from wells and springs, much of which was polluted.

Rodent control received little attention twenty-five years ago but mainly as a result of a national approach to the problem and the incentive and financial assistance given to local authorities by the Ministry of Food, (now the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) the work was put on a sound basis in 1944 and the efforts made since that time have brought about considerable improvement.

The progress made in connection with the hygienic preparation, storage and sale of food is immeasurable and despite the increasing number of cases of food poisoning reported, the position today with regard to the manner in which our food is prepared and sold is extremely good.

Nuisances from atmospheric pollution occur much less frequently than a quarter of a century ago.

During the past years I have submitted a number of special reports to the Health and Housing Committees dealing with Slum Clearance, Unfit Basements, Atmospheric Pollution, Provision of Public Conveniences, Flooding, Food Hygiene in Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Old Peoples' Homes, Licensed Premises, etc.

My sincere hope is that my efforts together with those given by the staff over this long period have been satisfactory and made a useful contribution towards a better environment for the citizens at large.

During this period nine pupil inspectors have been trained, all of whom subsequently qualified as Public Health Inspectors.

Since 1948 I have acted as Hon. Secretary to the Chief Officials and in that capacity played a prominent part in the organization of two Civic Exhibitions. One held in 1954 to which over 12,000 persons were admitted and the other in 1957 which was attended by over 13,000 persons. It is hoped that by this means the public were given some idea of the extent of the services available to them, the work carried out on their behalf and the real purpose of local government administration.

During the early years of the war I acted as Chief Billeting Officer for the City and later as Food Contamination Officer.

The following staff changes occurred during 1960. Mr. C. J. Bailey of Willesden was appointed as a District Public Health Inspector and commenced duties on the 15th February, 1960. There were two changes in the staff of rodent operators, Mr. J. Gibbons resigned on his appointment as assistant caretaker, at Bluecoat House and Mr. W. Boulton retired after 15 years good service in the Department.

In conclusion I extend to the Members of the City Council, and in particular the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees, my sincere thanks for the support I have received from them over the years. I am also indebted to the Council for having permitted me to serve on many national bodies, including the Royal Society of Health, the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board and the Association of Public

Health Inspectors, and to attend on several deputations to Government Departments on various aspects of public health administration.

To Dr. Weston from whom I have received most excellent help and co-operation for over twenty-three years I extend my sincere thanks, also to Mr. R. G. Lavis, Chief Clerk in the Health Inspectors' section of the department, who is now the only member of the staff who was also on the staff when I commenced in 1935, to Mr. R. E. Adams, District Public Health Inspector who has been on the staff for 24 years and Mr. G. W. Dhenin, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector 20 years.

I am also indebted to the other members of the inspectorial, clerical and manual staffs who have always given their best and so made my position much easier than might otherwise have been.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT TYLER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

June, 1961.

The Report is set out as follows:

	<i>Pages</i>
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SECTION II Environmental Hygiene	55-57
SECTION III Inspection and Sampling of Food—	
(a) Inspection and Registration of Food Premises	57
(b) Food and Drugs Sampling	60
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SECTION IV Infectious Diseases	73
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SECTION 1

HOUSING

New Dwellings completed by the Corporation

Twerton/Whiteway Estate	107
Snow Hill	18
Cumberland House, Norfolk Crescent	27
	152

Conversions carried out by the Corporation

13, Lansdown Place East	4
23, Circus	5
17, Grosvenor Place	3
	12

New dwellings completed by Private Enterprise 257

Clearance Areas

1. Pre-war Schemes

Fourteen houses included in clearance areas confirmed before 1939 had not been demolished at 31st December, 1960, and six of these houses were still occupied at that date.

2. Post-War Schemes in Progress

Snow Hill No. 1 Clearance Area. Of the 131 houses included in the area, 123 had been demolished at 31st December, 1960.

Snow Hill No. 2 Clearance Area. Of the 76 houses included in the area, 38 had been demolished at 31st December, 1960.

3. Proposed Clearance Areas Represented in 1959-60.

During the year it became necessary to revise the areas represented in 1959 and referred to in my report for that year as Hedgemoad No. 1 and Hedgemoad No. 2 Clearance Areas. In addition it was decided to deal with Prospect Cottages and Northampton Cottages as clearance areas.

Details of the areas as amended are as follows:

<i>Designation of Area</i>	<i>Houses included in the area</i>	<i>Total No. of houses</i>	<i>Date represented to Housing Committee</i>
Hedgemoad No. 1	11-19 Camden Cottages 1-5 Clarence Place Clarence Cottage 1-2 Clarence Street 1-22 Clement Street 1, 2, 3/4, 5-15, Gays Buildings 1-4, Hedgemoad Cottages 1-4, Hedgemoad Terrace 4-10, James Buildings 1-4, Jones Buildings 1-9, 9a, 9b, 10, 11, Margarets Buildings 9-17, Margarets Hill Ivy Cottage 1-12, 17-24, Moorfields Place 4 & 6, Pera Road	117	9th November, 1960
Hedgemoad No. 2	1-4, Camden Cottages 1-3, Hermon Cottages	7	9th November, 1960
Hedgemoad No. 3	7-8, Camden Cottages	2	9th November 1960
Prospect Cottages	1-4, Prospect Cottages	4	12th July, 1960
Northampton Cottages	1-4, Northampton Cottages	4	12th July, 1960
Total		134	

A. Houses Demolished: In Clearance Areas:

	<i>Houses demolished</i>	<i>Persons Displaced</i>	<i>Families</i>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	—	63	22
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Housing Act ...	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Housing Acts ...	31	59	22
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ...	—	30	8
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Order ...	—	—	—

The houses demolished to which the above figures refer were as follows: 25, 27, 33, 34, Calton Road; 1 and 2, Georges Buildings; 2, High Street, Weston; 14 and 15 London Place; 8, Margarets Hill; 1-5, Norfolk Terrace; 1-5, Oolite Cottages; 1-5, Oriel Cottages; 30, Primrose Hill; Quarry Cottage, Claverton Down; 7-10, Trinity Square.

B. Unfit Houses Closed:

(8) Under Sections 16(4) & 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	78	128	36
(9) Under Sections 17(3) & 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	21	35	10

The houses closed to which the above figures refer, were: 30a and 32, Alexandra Road; 2, 3, and 7, Beechen Cliff Place; 1 and 2, Belle Vue Buildings; Belle Vue Cottage, Lansdown Road; 3, Brighton Terrace; 12, 12a, 12b, 14-17, 22, 23, 43, 44, 49-51, 58a, 61-64, 76-81, Calton Road; 18, Cheltenham Street, 19, Church Road, Weston; 7 and 8, Church Street, Weston; 45, Eldon Place; 1, Fieldings Road; 8, 10, 12, 15a, 62, Holloway; 54, High Street, Weston; 6 and 11, James Buildings; 2, Jones Buildings; 16, Kingston Road, 4, Lambridge Street; 8, Lisbon Place; Lisbon Cottage; 3, Magdalen Place; 9b, Margarets' Buildings; 12, Mill Lane; 5, Pera Road, 1 and 2, Richmond Cottages; 8, 13 and 14, River Place; 131, Rush Hill; 1 and 2, Summerhill Cottages; Summerhill Cottage; 10, Sydney Wharf; 7, Union Terrace, 47 and 49, Wells Road.

Parts of buildings closed were contained in the following premises: 15, Beaufort East (basement); 166, Bradford Road (basement); 20, Brookleaze Buildings (basement); 11, Caroline Buildings (basement); 10, Cleveland Place (basement); 15, Holloway (1st and 2nd floors); 25, High Street, Twerton (1st and 2nd floors); 14, Lower Bristol Road (6 rooms, 1st floor); 12, Lansdown Place East (basement); 2, Lansdown Terrace (basement); 11, Manvers Street (basement), *32, Marlborough Buildings (basement); 10, Miles Buildings (basement); 14, 18 and 28, New King Street (basements); 4, Pierrepont Place (basement); 8 and 20, Portland Place (basements); 25, Thomas Street (basement); 9, Vineyards (basement).

* This basement was subsequently made fit and the undertaking given by the owner not to re-let, was cancelled.

C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:

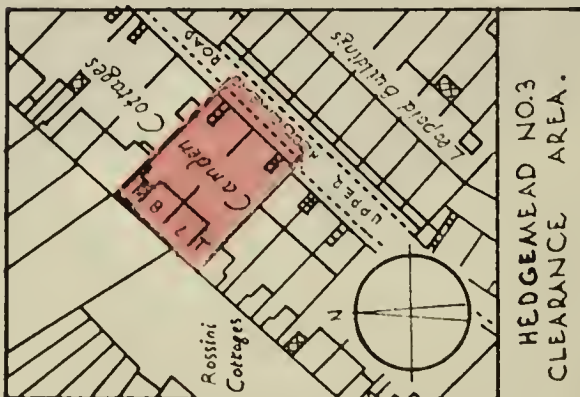
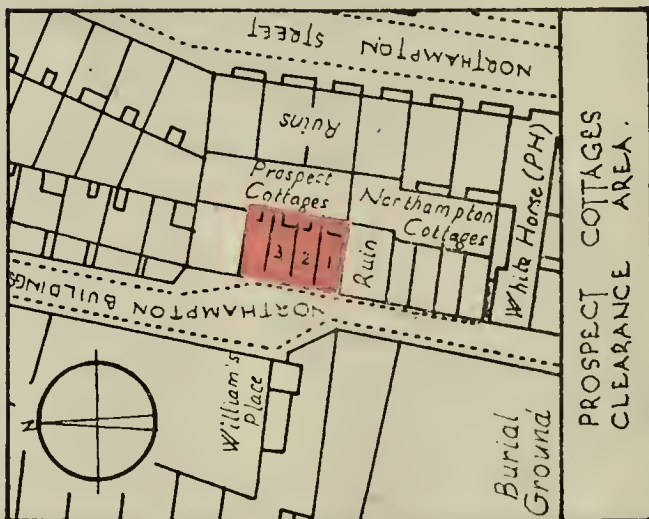
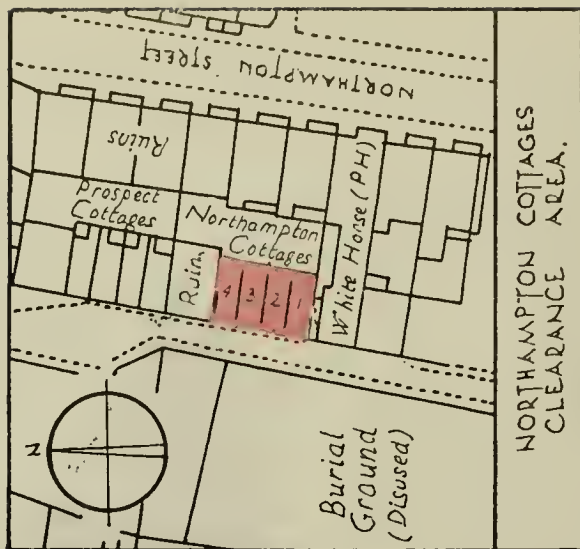
	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	185	—
(12) After formal notice under—		
(a) Public Health Acts	23	1
(b) Sections 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957...	2	1
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

Slum Clearance Programme Review:

In October 1960 I circulated a comprehensive report on the slum clearance programme to the Housing Committee and the report was considered by them on the 15th November, 1960. I pointed out that in connection with the first five years programme (1956-60), which had been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, it was envisaged that 571 houses would be demolished by the 31st December, 1960, but in fact at that date only 77 had been demolished, though a further 154 had been closed, thus leaving a balance of 340 houses, in respect of which formal action had not been taken. Of these 250 were contained in clearance areas which had been officially represented to the Committee.

In January 1960 the Minister of Housing and Local Government issued a circular in which he reviewed the progress made by local authorities under the 1956-60 programme and at the same time outlined proposals for a further survey in which he suggested that local authorities should take stock of their individual progress and should take action in one of three ways. The one applicable to Bath indicated that if the first five years programme had not been completed by the end of 1960 the local authority should make it their aim to complete this as soon as possible, to review the position when they are within 18 months of completion of this programme and then submit further proposals to the Minister. I suggested, therefore, to the Committee that in view of the slow progress made in dealing with the first five years programme it seemed highly improbable that it would be completed before the end of 1962, two years beyond the original date of completion and if this view was accepted then in June 1961 (18 months before completion of the first five years programme) the Committee should submit to the Minister its proposals for a second five years programme covering the period 1961-65. I therefore reviewed the whole programme of slum clearance and submitted to the Committee for their consideration a list of 490 houses, which I suggested should be dealt with during the period 1961-65 (concurrently to deal also with the outstanding houses in the first five years programme).

I further pointed out that in addition to these two programmes approximately 1,000 houses would remain to be dealt with as being unfit for human habitation and which ought to be dealt with by the end of 1970 (though a certain number, probably 250 would appear to be suitable for reconditioning).



Housing Etc., Acts, 1949-59

Improvement Grants:

Most of the applications related to improvements in owner/occupier properties; only eleven applications were in connection with tenanted houses; thirty-five additional self-contained units of accommodation were or will be provided as a result of grant aided conversions carried out during the year.

Every encouragement is given to applicants to take advantage of the grants scheme and the Public Health Inspectors again devoted a considerable amount of time in advising applicants at a preliminary stage before plans, specifications and applications were submitted. During the year 145 such schemes were discussed at a preliminary stage, of which 37 failed to materialise for one reason or another. This approach often resulted in the saving of time and the submission of better planned, more economic and more acceptable schemes and perhaps the elimination of the unsatisfactory applications before too much detailed work had been put into them.

The effect of these grants is tending towards prolonging the life of some of the border-line sub-standard houses for an appreciable time, and to the improvement of housing standards in general.

					<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>Standard</i>
Applications received	...	...	...	...	116	68
Brought forward from 1959	...	...	...	...	3	4
Approved	...	...	...	...	102	49
Approved but not taken up	...	...	...	...	5	1
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	5	10
Refused	...	...	...	...	6	7
Carried over to 1961	...	...	...	...	6	5

Inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose totalled 279.

Advances under Section 43 (Housing Financial Provisions) Act, 1958:

The Corporation continued to offer advances on the security of approved properties with fixed interest repayments and investigations and applications received showed a considerable increase on previous years:

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	502
Applications for loans received	...	...	...	...	245
Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	17
Applications refused	...	...	...	...	2
Loans granted	...	...	...	...	226

Houses were rendered fit as a result of schedules of work made as a condition of an advance in 91 cases.

Rent Act 1957:

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	1
(3) Decisions to issue certificates—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	1
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	1
(5) Undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	I
(8) Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	—
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	I
Inspections and re-inspections in connection with applications for issue and cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	12

Overcrowding:

Inspections	154
New cases found	37
Cases abated	40
Cases still existing on 31st December, 1960	47

Inspections and re-inspections in connection with Housing:

Acquisition of dwelling houses by Corporation	41
Applications for Council houses... ..	1159
Applications for Grants under Housing Acts	279
Applications for loans under Housing Acts	502
Conditions in Corporation houses	20
Housing conditions—Housing Act, 1936	1466
Housing conditions—Public Health Act, 1936	1184
Permitted number of occupants in dwelling houses	9
Property Enquiries:— Information regarding Orders, Notices, etc., in respect of 1185 premises.	

Works carried out, etc.

Dampness remedied	104
Dustbins provided	14
Food stores provided	17
Lighting and ventilation provided	7
Paving repaired	38
Roofs, gutters, etc., repaired	147
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	35
Sinks renewed	I
General repairs	269

Flooding:

(See also Section III, Inspection and Sampling of Food)

The serious flooding which occurred on Sunday, 4th December, 1960, and which increased throughout that day to such an extent that the River Avon reached 20 feet above normal at Pulteney Weirs and 17 feet at Old Bridge, was regarded as the worst flood in Bath since 1882, and a dangerous situation was created with regard to basements in the flood area which were in use at the time for human habitation.

The extent of the flooding in the basements varied from 6 inches to 10 feet and in some instances the basements were totally submerged and the flood water reached the ground floor rooms (e.g. Caroline Terrace and Kingsmead Terrace). It was extremely fortunate that no loss of life was reported, though I understand that in some instances such a tragedy was only narrowly averted.

The City Council has since decided to participate in the Flood Prevention Scheme proposed by the Bristol Avon River Board. It is anticipated, however, that this scheme will take 12 years to complete, and in view of the possibility that flooding, even if not to the extent of that which occurred in December, 1960, may re-occur within that period, it would

appear appropriate that action should be taken now in respect of the dwellings affected by flooding in order to avoid further distress.

The imperative need for consideration to be given to such proposals was fully appreciated by the Housing Committee and at its meeting on the 14th December, 1960, I was instructed to prepare a report on the matter, with particular reference to basement dwellings.

A survey was carried out of all basements known to have been affected by the flood, special attention being directed to those which were believed to have been in use for human habitation on the 4th December, 1960. Particular enquiries were made to ascertain those basements which were occupied separately (i.e. the occupants having no use of rooms on the upper floors). Special attention was also given to those basements without areas and where it appeared that no escape route via the stairs leading from the basement to the ground floor was available.

The survey was undertaken by the District Public Health Inspectors, Mr. D. G. I. Smith assisted by Mr. W. J. Pearce and Mr. C. J. Bailey, and in the flooded areas they surveyed over 400 basements of which it was ascertained that over 200 were occupied as dwellings.

In addition to the many dwelling houses affected approximately 20 hotels and boarding houses were using basements for human habitation. Some were used for sleeping accommodation (usually for members of the staff) and others as sitting-rooms, kitchens, stockrooms, etc.

The following recommendations were made to the Housing Committee:

(i)	Basements which should be closed	...	...	...	...	391
(ii)	Houses which should be closed or demolished	...	...	...	...	36
(iii)	Families which should be re-housed	...	...	...	...	241

SECTION II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints:

The number of complaints received was 1824, an increase on the 1959 figure (1720).

In respect of unsound food	...	...	...	...	24
In respect of nuisances or contraventions	...	...	...	...	377
In respect of nuisances from noise	...	...	...	...	35
In respect of rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	629
In respect of infestations by pests (other than rodents)	...	...	...	...	759
					<hr/> 1824

Clean Air:

The Health Committee gave further consideration to the question of smoke control areas and agreed that a pilot scheme be investigated informally. This was in progress at the end of the year and while it is not yet possible to advise on the information received so far, it would appear that in a large number of the houses visited the installation of smokeless fuel appliances was making rapid progress. This may be an indication that adequate measures are already being taken by the public and may render it unnecessary, for the present, for the Council to take formal action to secure smoke control areas.

Two laundries which for several years had given rise to smoke nuisances changed over from solid fuel to oil fired boilers and in one case it has been a distinct success but the other met with a number of unforeseen difficulties which were still under investigation at the end of the year.

Controlled Tipping:

Only a limited amount of controlled tipping was carried out within the City but a considerable quantity of refuse was disposed of by this method on land near the Fuller's Earth Works on the Radstock Road beyond the City Boundary. Some trouble was experienced with rats on this site but prompt action was taken and the infestation cleared. Observations are being maintained.

Caravans:

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on the 29th August, 1960, and confers upon local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites.

The sites at Quarry Farm, Claverton Down, and Ashman's Yard, Locksbrook Road, were re-inspected and the owners of the sites were each granted a site licence to which was attached a schedule of recommendations required to comply with the conditions of the licence. These recommendations refer to spacing of caravans, the provision of suitable roads and footpaths, hard standings under the caravans, fire fighting appliances, piped water supply, drainage, sanitation and washing facilities, refuse disposal and car parking.

Noise:

The number of complaints in respect of noise from various causes increased from 6 in 1959 to 35 in 1960 and this was an indication of the need for legislation whereby local authorities would be empowered to take statutory action in appropriate cases. Such legislation came into operation on 27th November, 1960, by means of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. Under this Act, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance and local authorities are now able to require the abatement of such nuisances. Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a Magistrate.

In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of trade or business, it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practicable means have been used for preventing it and counter-acting its effect. This might create some difficulty in the administration of this Act.

Visits by Officers from Overseas:

The Department was again invited to receive overseas officials to attend and study our methods of administration in connection with environmental hygiene and two health officers from Nigeria spent two weeks in the Department.

Inspections and Re-Inspections re :

Accumulations of offensive materials	...	...	...	188
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	5
Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	21
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	87
Drain Testing (Smoke, 26; Chemical, 25; Colour, 63)	...	...	...	114
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	172
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	...	...	...	43
Markets	...	...	...	80
Nuisances in respect of noise	...	...	...	35
Offensive trades	...	...	...	8
Pest Control	...	...	...	120
Provision of Dustbins	...	...	...	28
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	10
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	157
Rivers 24, Canal 6, Brooks 2, pollution of	...	...	...	32
Rodent Control (including 5857 by Rodent Operators)	...	...	...	6013
Schools 23, Cinemas 9, and other Public Buildings 6	...	...	...	38
Smoke Nuisances (Industrial 128, Domestic 19)	...	...	...	147
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	9
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans	...	...	...	240
Water Supplies	...	...	...	21
				<hr/> 7568

Works Completed, Nuisances Abated, etc.:

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	29
Animal and poultry nuisances abated	...	...	...	7
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	10
Drains repaired	...	...	...	33
Drains unstopped	...	...	...	57
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	7
Pests (<i>See</i> Section VI)	...	...	...	—
Public Conveniences (<i>See</i> Section VII)	...	...	...	—
Smoke nuisance—industrial	...	...	...	10
Smoke nuisance—domestic	...	...	...	9
Water supply reinstated	...	...	...	1
Main Water Supply connected to premises	...	...	...	1
Main Water Supply reinstated	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 165

SECTION III

INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF FOOD

(A) Registration and Inspection of Premises:

	<i>Newly Registered</i>	<i>Discon- tinued</i>	<i>Total now Registered</i>
Preparation or Manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	2	4	65
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	—	1	3
Storage of ice-cream intended for sale	1	—	2
Sale of ice-cream	19	15	317

Food Inspection:

Twenty-four complaints of alleged unsound food were investigated and the number of inspections and re-inspections of food premises were as follows:

Bakehouses	79
Butchers' Shops	176
Canteens and kitchens (including cafes, hotels and restaurants)	311
Cattle Market	38
Confectioners	157
Dairies 12, Pasteurising plant 11	23
Examination of foodstuffs	471
Fishmongers and Poulterers	34
Food preparing premises and cooked meat shops	85
Food poisoning investigations	14
Food sampling:	
Food and Drug Act samples	171
Ice-cream	47
Milk for bacteriological examination	168
Milk for biological examination	
Food vehicles	53
Fried Fish shops	25
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	134
Grocers and Provision Merchants	353
Ice-cream (places of manufacture)	7
Ice-cream, vendors' premises	106
Licensed premises	51
Meat Depots	29
Merchandise Marks Act	20
Milk distribution	41
Provision Market	60
Slaughterhouses (Private 902, Bacon Factory 251)	1153
Water sampling	31
	<hr/>
	3837

Food Hygiene:

The value of the sustained efforts of your Inspectors in connection with food hygiene was indicated by the considerable reduction in the number of contraventions found in 1960 (325) as compared with 363 in 1959.

The contraventions were as follows:

Clothing lockers or other suitable facilities not provided ...	1
Constant hot water supply not provided	41
Cracked, chipped and dirty crockery, etc.	1
Dirty food vehicles	2
Drying facilities not available	—
Faulty handling or wrapping of food	6
First aid materials not provided	23
General defects	33
Hand washing notices not displayed	18
Inadequate protection of foodstuffs	22
Intervening ventilated space to sanitary accommodation not provided	2
Lighting inadequate	2
Nail brushes not provided	—
Personal hygiene	1
Receptacles for food not provided	1
Receptacles for refuse not provided	42
Rooms or apparatus dirty	68
Sanitary accommodation defects	3
Sinks not provided	17
Smoking whilst handling food	3
Soap and towels not provided	19
Unsatisfactory tables for food preparation	4
Ventilation inadequate	1
Wash-basins not provided	15

Lectures on food hygiene and the use of films, posters and leaflets again took an important place in the propaganda on food hygiene.

Food Poisoning:

No large outbreaks occurred but investigations were made into several suspected cases. In most of these cases there was insufficient evidence to indicate any particular foodstuff as being the likely causative agent but foodstuffs which were suspected included mayonnaise, minced beef, cream, lambs tongues, roast leg of pork and suet covered meat pie. In none of these, however, was any food poisoning organism isolated. Four mice were also examined for *Salmonella-Typhimurium* but without success.

Lipstick:

An unusual complaint was received in respect of two young ladies whose lips were said to have become swollen and blistered after using lipsticks which they had obtained through a woman's magazine. One of the young ladies had seen her doctor who is said to have suggested she might be allergic to the particular lipstick used but not to lipsticks previously used by her.

The lipstick used by this young lady and which was suspected as the cause of the trouble was submitted to the public analyst who stated he could find no trace of mineral acid or harmful metal such as chromium, zinc, lead, mercury, arsenic or antimony; and finally stated that he was inclined to the view that allergy might be the explanation.

Foreign Bodies in Food:

A number of interesting cases were brought to our notice including a portion of meat pie in which was embedded a gold ring, currants containing a drawing-pin, an iron screw in a fancy cake, and pieces of glass in bottles of milk. A custard slice and a doughnut were found to contain a dark coloured material which was subsequently found to be due to faults in the process of baking. Prosecutions were taken in two instances and the results are recorded at the end of this Report.

Bread and Flour:

The Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued a Report in October in which they made recommendations for control over the composition, description and labelling and advertising of bread and flour. The main recommendations were that there should be a statutory list of the ingredients which may be used in bread; that descriptions of "protein" breads should be controlled; that slimming claims in connection with bread should be controlled; and that exaggerated claims for enrichment of bread for energy-producing qualities should be prohibited. It is to be hoped that early consideration will be given to these recommendations.

Loss of Food by Flooding:

Serious flooding occurred on three occasions, February, October and December, and necessitated nearly two thousand visits by your inspectors to houses and shops.

That which occurred on Sunday, 4th December, 1960, when the River Avon rose 20 ft. above normal at Pulteney Weir, was the worst flood experienced in the City since 1892. The position became very serious in respect of houses and basements in the flood area which were being used for human habitation and a full report on this appears in Section I (Housing) of this Report.

It was estimated that over 300 tons of food was lost or rendered unfit for human consumption and it should be a warning to traders occupying premises in areas which might become flooded to exercise the utmost care in the type of goods stored in those parts of their premises likely to be affected at such times. A little more forethought in this direction would have reduced considerably the amount of food subsequently destroyed or rendered unfit.

(B) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

The number of samples submitted was 171 which represented 2.1 per 1,000 population and apart from a small number of contraventions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, which are reported upon under a separate heading, the samples were reported as genuine.

The following table indicates the wide range of articles submitted for analysis:

<i>Samples Examined</i>					<i>Samples Examined</i>				
<i>Informal</i>					<i>Formal</i>				
Almonds ...	...	...	1	—	Cranberry jam ...	...	...	1	—
Almond marzipan	...	...	1	—	Cream ...	...	...	1	—
Apricot jam	...	...	1	—	Cream of Tatar	...	...	1	—
Asprin ...	...	...	1	—	Cremola form crystals	...	...	1	—
Baking mix	...	...	1	—	Curried chicken & mutton	...	...	1	—
Baking powder	...	...	1	—	Curried mutton	...	...	1	—
Beef—corned	...	...	1	—	Custard powder	...	...	1	—
Beef loaf ...	...	...	1	—	Dessicated coconut	...	...	1	—
Beef with gravy	...	...	1	—	Egg rusks	...	...	1	—
Beef patties	...	...	1	—	Energen rolls	...	...	1	—
Beef with onion	...	...	1	—	Evaporated milk	...	...	1	—
Beef suet	...	...	1	—	Fish paste	...	...	2	—
Biscuits ...	...	...	2	—	Flavouring	...	...	1	—
Bread, etc.	...	...	6	—	French mustard	...	...	1	—
Breakfast flakes	...	...	1	—	Fruit drink	...	...	1	—
Broth mixture	...	...	1	—	Fruit salad	...	...	1	—
Brown sauce	...	...	1	—	Garlic salt	...	...	1	—
Butter ...	...	...	5	—	Garlic vinegar	...	...	1	—
Camphorated oil	...	...	1	—	Grapefruit squash	...	...	2	—
Casserole steak	...	...	1	—	Gravy browning	...	...	1	—
Cereal ...	...	...	1	—	Ground cinnamon	...	...	1	—
Cheese ...	...	...	1	—	Ground multicoloured	...	...	1	—
Cheese dip seasoning	...	...	1	—	sweets	...	...	1	—
Cheese spread	...	...	2	—	Hamburgers with gravy	...	...	1	—
Cheesies (biscuit & cheese)	...	...	1	—	Ice-cream	...	...	4	—
Chest & lung mixture	...	...	1	—	Ice-cream mix	...	...	1	—
Chicken soup	...	...	1	—	Iced lollies	...	...	—	1
Chili sauce	...	...	1	—	Icing	...	...	2	—
Chocolate confectionery	...	...	2	—	Instant tea	...	...	1	—
Chocolate liquers...	...	...	1	—	Jellies	...	...	3	—
Chopped ham	...	...	1	—	Kidney soup	...	...	1	—
Chop sauce	...	...	1	—	Lemonade	...	...	1	—
Christmas pudding	...	...	3	—	Lemon squash	...	...	1	—
Cocktail sausages	...	...	1	—	Luncheon meat	...	...	4	—
Cornflour	...	...	1	—	Malayan curry mixture	...	...	1	—
Cod liver oil	...	...	1	—	Marmalade	...	...	1	—
					Mayonnaise	...	...	3	—

Meat loaf	1	—	Salmon	2	—
Meat paste	1	—	Sardines	1	—
Milk	3	7	Sauce	2	—
Milk shake	1	—	Self-raising flour	2	—
Mincemeat	1	—	Sherry trifle	1	—
Mushrooms & savoury rice	1	—	Soda bread mix	2	—
Noodles	1	—	Soda mints	1	—
Olive oil	1	—	Spaghetti	1	—
Orange squash	3	—	Steak cutlets	1	—
Orangeade	2	—	Steak and kidney pie	2	—
Oxtail soup	1	—	Stuffed pork & meat roll	1	—
Pancake & batter mix	2	—	Sweet coconut	1	—
Peel (cut mixed)	1	—	Sweet picallili	1	—
Pepper—white	2	—	Sweet pickle	1	—
Pepper flavoured compound	1	—	Tomato juice	4	—
Pickling spice	1	—	Tomato ketchup	2	—
Pineapple	1	—	Tomato paste	2	—
Pudding mix	1	—	Tuna flakes	1	—
Pumpkin	1	—	Turkey in jelly	1	—
Raspberryade	1	—	Vanilla sugar	1	—
Ravioli	1	—	Vinegar	1	—
Red currant juice	1	—	Vita-cup	1	—
Rice	2	—	Whisky	—	1
Rice Pudding	1	—			
			TOTALS:	162	9

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953:

No. 85. Irish Soda Bread. The ingredients were stated to include soya flour whereas 19.4 per cent of the soya present was soya grit which is a low oil content soya and should not be described as soya flour.

A letter was sent to the manufacturers, who replied stating they were carrying out exhaustive examinations with the Ministry of Agriculture in Northern Ireland.

No. 109. Casserole Steak. The label depicted large chunks of steak, whereas the actual ingredients were in a soft condition, more suitable for a "Cottage pie". A "follow-up" sample was obtained and found to be satisfactory.

No. 128. Brown Sauce. The ingredients were stated to be soya beans, wheat, syrup, salt, and water. It was found that no soya beans, or powdered soya were present, but probably an extract of soya was used. The ingredients could be labelled "Made from soya beans, wheat, etc." The matter was taken up with the suppliers who replied stating they were sending a copy of my report to the packers in America, and whose comments would be reported to me immediately they were received.

No. 134. Fruit Salad. The ingredients were not stated in the correct order but as this was an imported product, there was no contravention of the Food Labelling Order, 1953.

No. 169. Christmas Pudding. The ingredients were not stated in the correct order. The pudding was one of a number damaged by flooding. Further puddings of this type were not available and I was unable to obtain information as to the suppliers.

(C) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS
MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or Part.

	<i>Cattle Excl'd. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs at Bacon Factory</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	1,760	654	311	5,834	8,028	2,785	—	*19372
Number inspected ...	1,760	654	311	5,834	8,028	2,785	—	19,372
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned ...	2	3	4	15	21	5	—	50
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	465	262	2	486	1,222	497	—	2,934
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	26.53	40.52	1.93	8.59	15.73	18.02	—	15.41
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	241	33	—	274
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ...	—	—	—	—	3.03	1.18	—	1.429
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	45
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	35	10	—	—	—	—	—	45
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Visits to examine meat ... 902

Weight of meat rejected as unfit
for human consumption:

7 Tons 7 Cwts. 1 Qrs. 3½ Lbs.

BACON FACTORY

Visits to examine meat ... 251

Weight of meat rejected as unfit
for human consumption:

8 Tons 9 Cwts. 1 Qr. 23 Lbs.

* Five goats were also slaughtered and inspected. One of these was condemned (carcase and organs) on account of Oedema.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT DEPOTS AND SHOPS

Conditions Rendering Carcase Meat and Organs Unfit for Human Consumption

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Cattle</i> (excluding <i>cows</i>)					<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Abscesses... ..	881	389	3	58 (1)	28				
Actinomycosis	31	69	—	—	—				
Adhesions	—	—	—	—	27				
Actinobacillosis	39	32	—	—	—				
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	24				
Bruising	59	88	—	36	—				
Carcinoma	—	12	—	—	—				
Cysticercus Bovis	777	150	—	—	—				
Cysticercus Ovis	—	—	—	1	—				
Cirrhosis	584	399	—	130½	30½				
Congestion	—	—	—	1	—				
Contamination	626	—	20	24	130				
Corynebacterium Equi	—	—	—	—	10				
Cystic	49	58	—	31¼	1				
Decomposition	—	—	—	12	88 (1)				
Emaciation	—	—	—	157 (3)	—				
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	59				
Fasciolasis	2045½	1484	—	210	—				
Fatty Degeneration	—	—	—	5½	—				
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	3	3				
Fever	—	530 (1)	—	—	—				
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	2½				
Inflammation	17	9	—	7½	183½				
Injury	—	42	—	—	—				
Immaturity	—	5	—	—	—				
Milk Spots	20	5	—	—	181				
Moribund... ..	—	—	—	—	245 (2)				
Necrosis (Bact.)	—	2	—	—	3				
Nephritis	—	—	—	1	4				
Neoplasm	6	—	—	—	—				
Oedematosis	90 (1)	—	50 (1)	127 (4)	75 (1)				
Parasitical	184	92	—	677½	448½				
Pathological Enteritis	—	—	82 (2)	—	—				
Pericarditis	11	12	—	1	33½				
Pericarditis acute septic	400 (1)	750 (1)	—	—	—				
Peritonitis	11	—	24 (1)	—	6				
Pleurisy	15	6	—	1	27				
Pleurisy (Acute, Septic)	—	—	—	50 (1)	40 (1)				
Pneumonia (Acute)	—	—	1	8½	223				
Pyrexia	—	—	—	140 (2)	1½				
Septic Mastitis	—	520 (1)	—	—	—				
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	298 (4)	—				
Stronglyosis	—	—	—	178	—				
Telangiectasis	551	865	—	—	—				
TUBERCULOSIS	—	—	—	—	349				
TOTALS:	6396½ (2)	5519 (3)	180 (4)	2158¾ (15)	2223 (5)				

In addition, one goat (carcase and organs) was condemned on account of Oedema. Weight 18 lbs.

Total: 16,495½ lbs. or 7 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. 3¼ lbs.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases where it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcase and its organs.

BACON FACTORY

	<i>Baconers</i>	<i>Porkers</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of pigs killed	6,605	211	18	1,194	8,028

Conditions Rendering Carcase Meat and Organs Unfit for Human Consumption.

						<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	
DISEASE:	Abnormal Odour associated with disease ...					701	(2)
	Abscesses	...	...	...	...	612	
	Arthritis	...	...	...	...	69	
	Bruising and Fracture	...	...	...	...	207	
	Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	152½	
	Congestion	...	...	...	...	1,033	
	Contaminated by tankwater, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,945	
	Cystic	...	...	...	...	177½	
	Decomposition	...	...	...	...	52	
	Emaciation pathological	...	...	...	...	160	(1)
	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	90	
	Erysipelas (Swine)	...	...	...	...	589	(2)
	Fever and Dropsy	...	...	...	...	175	(1)
	Inflammation...	...	...	...	...	1,228½	
	Melanosis	...	...	...	...	20	
	Milk Spots	...	...	...	...	1,166½	
	Moribund	...	...	...	...	1,068	(4)
	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	66½	
	Oedema	...	...	...	...	152	(1)
	Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	951	(4)
	Parasitical	...	...	...	...	34	
	Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	185	
	Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	531½	(1)
	Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	70	
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	897	
	Pneumonia (Acute Septic)	...	...	...	...	644	(3)
	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	761	(2)
	TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	4,762	
	TUBERCULOSIS, generalised	...	...	...	...	479	(3)
						18,979	(24)

Total: 8 Tons 9 Cwts. 1 Qr. 23 Lbs.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases where it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcase and its organs.

TUBERCULOSIS IN PIGS

Record of cases where it was necessary to condemn the carcase and organs of pigs (slaughtered at the Bacon Factory) on account of tuberculosis.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pigs Killed</i>	<i>No. Wholly Condemned from T.B.</i>	<i>Percentage Condemned</i>
1938	13,472	62	0.46
1939	15,978	106	0.62
1940	22,748	63	0.23
1941	14,794	34	0.16
1942	5,889	26	0.44
1943	Slaughtering suspended from July, 1942, to July, 1949.		
1944			
1945			
1946			
1947			
1948	3,092	10	0.32
1949			
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953	20,759	20	0.09
1954	22,134	21	0.09
1955	19,212	13	0.06
1956	14,451	7	0.04
1957	13,109	9	0.06
1958	10,470	8	0.07
1959	9,088	3	0.03
1960	8,028	3	0.037
TOTALS:	247,698	503	0.20%

RECORD OF INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES IN PIGS SLAUGHTERED AND EXAMINED

AT LOCAL BACON FACTORY 1938—1960

	1938 to July, 1942 4 yrs. 7 mths.	1949 Oct. to Dec.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	TOTAL Oct. 1949— 1960 11½ yrs.
No. of pigs killed and examined	72,881	3,092	15,995	17,973	20,506	20,759	22,134	19,212	14,451	13,109	10,470	9,088	8,028	174,817
All diseases except Tuberculosis														
Whole carcasses...	355	—	29	15	28	35	24	29	22	20	26	18	21	267
Parts or organs condemned ...	5,128	42	299	745	813	1,205	1,875	1,433	1,484	1,229	1,292	995	1,222	12,634
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. ...	7.52%	1.35%	2.0%	4.2%	4.1%	5.97%	8.58%	7.61%	10.42%	9.53%	12.59%	11.15%	15.75%	7.40%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcass condemned ...	291	10	39	49	30	20	21	13	7	9	8	3	3	212
Parts or Organs condemned ...	8106	152	909	1,128	905	853	853	921	585	382	340	252	241	7,521
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with T.B.	10.86%	5.2%	5.9%	6.55%	4.56%	4.25%	3.95%	4.86%	4.10%	2.98%	3.32%	2.80%	3.03%	4.42%

NOTES OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, ETC.

1950: Eleven pigs were dead on arrival at factory and two others were wholly condemned owing to multiple injuries.

1951: 113 pigs admitted to slaughter house after contact with cases of Swine Fever.

Slaughtering discontinued from July, 1942, until October, 1949.

Tuberculosis in Cattle:

It is again gratifying to report upon the continuing decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle. In 1938 the number of cows condemned on account of tuberculosis was 1 in 27 whereas in 1960 of 654 cows slaughtered none was condemned because of tuberculosis.

With regard to cattle (excluding cows) the figures were 1 in 342 in 1938 and none out of 1,760 in 1960.

The following table indicates the number of cattle slaughtered at the local slaughterhouses since 1938 and the number and percentages of those wholly condemned (carcase and organs) on account of tuberculosis.

Year	Animals slaughtered and examined		Number wholly condemned on account of T.B.		Percentage condemned	
	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows
1938	1,369	193	4	7	0.29	3.62
1939	1,454	235	6	5	0.41	2.12
1940	2,596	1,124	13	24	0.50	2.13
1941	2,651	2,909	6	62	0.22	2.13
1942	657	817	3	22	0.46	2.69
1943	Slaughtering of beasts discontinued from July, 1942, to July, 1954.					
1944						
1945						
1946						
1947						
1948						
1949						
1950						
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954	1,796	638	5	7	0.28	1.09
1955	2,253	1,225	3	11	0.13	0.89
1956	2,656	460	—	3	—	0.65
1957	2,756	357	6	5	0.21	1.40
1958	2,612	417	1	1	0.03	0.23
1959	1,894	338	—	—	—	0.0
1960	1,760	654	—	—	—	0.0
TOTALS:	24,454	9,367	47	147	0.192%	1.56%

Cysti cercus Bovis:

Careful examination was made of all cattle slaughtered for human consumption to detect the presence of this parasite and 44 animals were found to be affected. The location of cysts were found as follows:

Type of Animal	Location of Cysts			Viable	Degenerate
	Heart	Masseter muscles	Diaphragm		
Cows	1	2	0	—	3
Heifers	4	11	2*	5	10
Steers	11	15	0	10	16
	16	28	2*	15	29

* In one of these cases cysts were also found in the heart, and in the other, cysts were also found in the masseter muscle.

The number of cases detected since examinations were commenced in 1954 are as follows:

Year	Animals Examined			Animals in which <i>C. Bovis</i> was detected			
	Cattle (exc. cows)	Cows	Total	Cattle (exc. cows)	Cows	Total	%
1954	1,796	638	2,434	2	0	2	0.082
1955	2,253	1,225	3,478	5	0	5	0.14
1956	2,656	460	3,116	5	0	5	0.16
1957	2,756	357	3,113	18	2	20	0.64
1958	2,612	417	3,029	29	6	35	1.15
1959	1,894	338	2,232	28	0	28	1.25
1960	1,760	654	2,414	41	3	44	1.82
TOTALS:	15,727	4,089	19,816	128	11	139	0.7

Cysts were, therefore, detected in 0.7 per cent of the animals examined and is an indication of the increasing number of carcasses found to be affected with this parasite since examinations were commenced seven years ago.

Slaughterhouses:

Slaughtering in the City has shown a gradual decline in recent years and in consequence the number of slaughterhouses in use has diminished. In 1938 there were 18 slaughterhouses in Bath of which 15 were in regular use and a total of 29,922 animals was slaughtered, but in 1960 only four slaughterhouses were licensed and only three were actually used. (One of these ceased to be used in December, 1960) and a total of 19,377 animals were slaughtered.

The present position, therefore, is that three slaughterhouses are licensed, viz:

Spears Bacon Factory, Old Orchard.

Bath Wholesale Meat Traders Limited, Back Street, and

F. G. Frayling, Weymouth Street, Walcot (Only used occasionally during 1960).

With the progress of Redevelopment Schemes in the vicinity of Back Street it seems imperative that a new site for the Bath Wholesale Meat Traders Limited should be obtained as soon as possible.

Since 1954 there has been a sharp decline in the number of pigs slaughtered in Bath, viz. 23,815 in 1954, and 10,813 in 1960, but the number of cattle slaughtered has remained steady, viz. 2,434 in 1954 and 2,414 in 1960. How far this is due to increased consumption of imported meat, tinned meat, broilers, etc., one cannot say, but it does seem to indicate that much less pork is now being eaten.

Foodstuffs in Tins, Packets, etc., Condemned or Surrendered:

	<i>Tins or Pkts. Lbs.</i>	
Anchovy Paste ...	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Baked Beans ...	112	$91\frac{1}{2}$
Beans and Sausages ...	3	2
Beetroot ...	4	$13\frac{3}{4}$
Broad Beans ...	5	3
Butter Beans ...	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots ...	17	22
Celery ...	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese Spread ...	111	$21\frac{1}{4}$
Chicken and Rice ...	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Christmas Pudding ...	1	2
Crab Paste ...	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
Creamed Sago ...	9	9
Custard Powders ...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Essence of Anchovy ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fish Paste ...	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fondue ...	8	7
Fruit Pudding ...	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit Sauce ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gravy Browning ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ground Almonds ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Horseradish Relish ...	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Jelly ...	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Lemon Squash ...	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Liver and Bacon Paste ...	21	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Meat Paste ...	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mincemeat ...	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed Vegetables ...	12	20
Mushrooms... ..	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Olives ...	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Orange Squash ...	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Pate du Fois Gras... ..	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Patum Peperium Relish ...	7	$\frac{3}{4}$
Peas ...	260	$251\frac{1}{4}$
Pheasant Savoury... ..	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Piccallili ...	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles ...	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes ...	1	1
Ravioli ...	39	$18\frac{3}{4}$
Red Cabbage ...	11	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Salad Cream ...	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Sandwich Spread ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Scallops ...	36	27
Spaghetti ...	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Steak and Vegetables ...	2	2
Sunny Spread ...	2	2
Tomatoes ...	267	$266\frac{3}{4}$
Tomato Juice ...	12	$12\frac{1}{4}$

				<i>Tins or Pkts. Lbs.</i>		
Cereals						
Chocolate Semolina				...	1	1
Creamed Cereal				...	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Creamed Rice				...	45	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Creamed Sago				...	7	7
Macaroni				...	9	9
Rice Pudding				...	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish						
Caviare				...	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Cockles				...	35	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crab				...	6	1
Fillets				...	1	7
Fish Cakes				...	36	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herring				...	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mussels				...	24	6
Pilchards				...	36	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prawns				...	3	3
Salmon				...	42	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sardines				...	32	8
Shrimps				...	17	4
Tuna Fish				...	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruits						
Apples				...	41	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apricots				...	98	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cherries				...	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit Salad				...	50	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gooseberries				...	2	7
Grapefruit				...	97	118
Grapefruit Juice				...	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grapes				...	1	1
Greengages				...	4	5
Melons				...	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orange Juice				...	20	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oranges				...	61	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peaches				...	202	250 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pears				...	98	161 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pineapples				...	181	200 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums				...	202	193 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prunes				...	16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Raspberries				...	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhubarb				...	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strawberries				...	10	6
Jams						
Apricot				...	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackcurrant				...	1	1
Marmalade				...	29	42
Plum				...	2	2
Raspberry				...	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Foodstuffs Condemned in Tins, Packets, etc.—Continued

		<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Strawberry ...	...	3	2
Meat			
Beef Cutlets ...	...	10	1½
Beef Sausages ...	...	7	3½
Brawn ...	...	2	1
Chicken ...	...	15	30¾
Corned Beef ...	...	173	510¾
Ham ...	...	7	26¾
Ham and Tongue ...	...	4	19
Jellied Veal ...	...	17	102
Kidney ...	...	2	28½
Lambs' Tongues ...	...	5	3¾
Liver ...	...	3	17½
Luncheon Tongue ...	...	8	31½
Minced Beef Loaf ...	...	77	145
Ox Tongue ...	...	19	96
Polonies ...	...	4	1
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	...	157	231¾
Pork Pies ...	...	82	23
Pork Sausages ...	...	3	3½
Pressed Beef ...	...	2	8
Steak and Kidney Pies ...	...	53	23½
Steak Casseroles ...	...	22	14½
Stewed Steak ...	...	30	63½
Stuffed Pork Roll ...	...	10	5
Turkey in Jelly ...	...	14	12
Milk			
Cream ...	...	71	31½
Evaporated Milk ...	...	121	188½
Soups			
Chicken ...	...	11	9½
Mulligatawny ...	...	2	1½
Mushroom ...	...	7	5
Onion ...	...	2	1¾
Oxtail ...	...	15	11¾
Pea ...	...	1	1
Scotch Broth ...	...	8	6½
Tomato ...	...	8	6
Turtle ...	...	2	2
Vegetable ...	...	4	12½

Total Weight 4,012½ lbs.
= 1 ton 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 8½ lbs.

Other foodstuffs condemned:				<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon ...	...	...	...	46½
Beef ...	...	...	...	152¾
Beef Sausages ...	...	...	...	458½
Biscuits ...	...	...	...	90
Brawn ...	...	...	...	152½
Cheese ...	...	...	...	3
Currants ...	...	...	...	100
Flour ...	...	...	...	205
Hake ...	...	...	...	14
Ham ...	...	...	...	326¾
Ham and Tongue ...	...	...	...	529
Lamb ...	...	...	...	12
Lambs' Liver ...	...	...	...	99¾
Liver ...	...	...	...	14½
Liver Sausage ...	...	...	...	9
Luncheon Sausage ...	...	...	...	12
Oranges ...	...	...	...	40
Ox Kidneys ...	...	...	...	12
Pork ...	...	...	...	1318¾
Pork Sausages ...	...	...	...	1195½
Prunes ...	...	...	...	27
Savoury Roll ...	...	...	...	10¾
Sweetbreads ...	...	...	...	28
Sugar ...	...	...	...	4
				4861½

Meat condemned or surrendered at Retailers' Premises and used for processing into inedible by-products:

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bacon	116
Beef	446
Cheese	38
Corned Beef	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dripping	14
Lamb	32
Lambs' Liver	130
Luncheon Meat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine	48
Pigs' Kidney	14
Pork	287 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork Luncheon Meat	19
Steak in Gravy	61
	<hr/>
	1225 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total Weights of Food Condemned or Surrendered:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat at Bacon Factory ...	8	9	1	23
Meat at Private Slaughterhouses ...	7	7	1	3½
Meat at Retail Premises ...	—	10	3	21¾
Food in Tins, packets, etc. ...	1	15	3	8½
Other Foods ...	2	3	1	17½
				17½

Disposal of Unsound Food:

Destruction ...	3	19	0	25½
Processing into inedible by-products	16	7	2	20
				17½

N.B.—It was estimated that 300 tons of food was lost as a result of flooding.

(D) MILK AND DAIRIES

Registration:

Registered dairies 9. Registered distributors 94.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949:

Two hundred and twelve licences were granted:

		Dealers	Supplementary	Pasteurising Plant
Tuberculin Tested	...	44	16	—
Pasteurised	... ..	70	12	1
Sterilised	... ..	62	7	—

Examination of Designated Milk:

Designation	Samples obtained	Failed Meth. Blue Test	Failed Phosphatase Test	Failed Turbidity Test
Tuberculin Tested ...	70	13	*	*
T.T. (Channel Island)	30	10	*	*
T.T. Pasteurised ...	22	—	—	*
T.T. (Past) Channel Island ...	18	—	—	*
Pasteurised ...	24	—	—	*
Pasteurised (Channel) Island) ...	4	—	—	*
Sterilised	—	*	*	—
	168	23	—	—

* Tests not applicable.

Sixteen samples included in the above total (five pasteurised, two pasteurised (Channel Island), six T.T. (Pasteurised), and three T.T. (Pasteurised C.I.) were not submitted to the Methylene Blue test as the shade temperature on the day of sampling exceeded 65 degrees F.

Milk Vending Machines:

The sale of milk from automatic machines has been in operation in the City for two years and the large majority of samples of the milk obtained from the machines has been satisfactory.

Distribution of Milk in Bottles:

Milk-cartons were introduced into this country over thirty years ago but the use of glass bottles continues despite the many misuses to which the bottles are often subjected. The presence of solid foreign bodies in bottles of milk supplied to consumers and the presence of oil, paint and cement in such bottles forms only a small proportion of the troubles resulting from the use of glass bottles. In my opinion, a national campaign to secure the supply of milk in non-returnable containers instead of in glass bottles is long overdue.

(E) ICE-CREAM

Selective sampling was continued and sixty-four samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The results were as follows:

Provisional Grade 1	...	34 or 53.125%	} Satisfactory 81.25%
2	...	18 or 28.125%	
3	...	7 or 10.937%	} Unsatisfactory 18.75%
4	...	5 or 7.8125%	

These results compare favourably with the Ministry of Health's suggested standard for the hygienic quality of ice-cream, viz.:

50% of samples Grade 1
80% of samples Grades 1 & 2.
not more than 20% of samples Grades 3 & 4.

(F) WATER SAMPLING

Of the forty-eight samples submitted for examination forty-seven samples were for Bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical examination. Nine samples were unsatisfactory.

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Number obtained</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>
Direct from city mains ...	5	Nil
Mineral springs	23	Nil
Other springs	18	8
Miscellaneous	2	1
	—	—
	48	9
	—	—

A City mains supply of water was laid on to a house in which the occupants had previously obtained water from a spring from which the water drained to a ditch and a supply pipe conveyed the water to the house.

Near the City boundary is situated a bungalow and cafe to which the available water supply is from a well of considerable depth fitted with a wind driven pump and also a hand pump. During recent years several samples of the water have been taken and on some occasions the laboratory has reported faecal coli was present.

A mains supply of water would, therefore, be advisable but the City Engineer estimated that it would cost £2,500 to provide such a supply as the nearest point to which a connection with the City mains could be made was a considerable distance away; also that as the premises in question were without main drainage consideration should be given to an extension of the existing sewer—which is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant—to a point near the premises to be served. In the circumstances, the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Committee were advised of the facts and no further steps have been taken to provide main supply of water or a connection to the public sewer. The occupiers of the premises have repeatedly been advised that all water from the well should be boiled if it is to be used for drinking or domestic purposes and on the many occasions the premises have been re-visited the Inspectors have been satisfied that this was being done.

(G) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE MANOR HOSPITAL

The number of samples submitted to the above Laboratory totalled 374 and again I have pleasure in recording my sincere thanks to Dr. P. Mann (Director) and his staff for the excellent co-operation and ready advice during the year.

Bacteriological Examination:

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47—279

Suspected Food Poisoning:

Lambs Tongues	2
Leg of roast pork	1
Mayonnaise	1
Mice	4
Suet covered meat pie	2—10

Miscellaneous:

Chicken pie	for bacteriological examination	...	1
Chilled Beef	for evidence of tubercle bacilli	...	1
Coconut—Dessicated	for evidence of salmonella	...	2
Coconut—Sweetened	for evidence of salmonella	...	1
Cooked pressed chitterlings	for bacteriological examination	...	1
Currants	for bacteriological examination	...	2
Evaporated milk	for bacteriological examination	...	1
Fish cakes	for presence of staph. Aureus	...	30
Fish fingers	for presence of staph. Aureus	...	6
Frozen garden peas	for bacteriological examination	...	6
Ice-cream ingredients	for bacteriological examination	...	3
Luncheon meat	for bacteriological examination	...	3
Messenteric lymph nodes	for evidence of tubercle Bacilli	...	2
New Zealand lamb	to ascertain cause of abnormal odour	...	1
Pork pie	for bacteriological examination	...	4
Sausages—Beef	for bacteriological examination	...	8
Sausages—Pork	for bacteriological examination	...	7
Submaxillary lymph nodes	for evidence of tubercle Bacilli	...	2
Turkey pie	for bacteriological examination	...	3
Hibernating flies	to ascertain whether carriers of pathogens	...	1—85

374

PUBLIC ANALYST—BRISTOL

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst totalled 176 viz.:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	171
Water for Chemical examination	1
Miscellaneous—Lipstick	1
Meat	1
Milk containing foreign matter	1
Lead pencils	1
	176

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits of enquiry in connection with infectious and other diseases number 172, and disinfection was carried out at 100 premises, viz.:

Cancer	7
Chicken Pox	1
Dysentery	17
Gastro Enteritis	2
Miscellaneous	16
Meningitis	5
Puerperal pyrexia	1
Scarlet Fever	21
Tuberculosis	29
V.D.	1

100

Disinfection of bedding, etc., was carried out on twelve occasions by steam, eight by Formalin (Spray) and on one occasion by Formalin (vapour). The following is a list of articles disinfected:

		<i>Formalin</i>	
	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Spray</i>	<i>Vapour</i>
Blankets ...	56	60	15
Clothing ...	20	47	90
Mattresses ...	23	22	4
Pillows ...	4	7	13
Sheets ...	6	—	10
Other articles ...	8	26	34
	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 166

243 Library Books were disinfected.

Destruction of bedding, etc., was carried out on one occasion. The following is a list of articles destroyed:

Easy chairs ...	2
Mattresses ...	1
	<hr/> 3

Three persons were cleansed and their clothing treated at the Manor Hospital Cleansing Centre.

Disinfection was carried out at 11 premises in connection with dirty or verminous conditions of the rooms.

SECTION V

FACTORIES, SHOPS, OFFICES, ETC.

Factories Act 1937 to 1959 (Part I):

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories without Mechanical Power	175	38	1
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	502	355	6
Others ...	20	5	—
	<hr/> 697	<hr/> 398	<hr/> 7

	<i>Defects</i>		<i>Referred</i>	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>to H.M. Insp.</i>	<i>By H.M. Insp.</i>
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient... ..	3	3	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	36	33	1	7
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	1	—	—
Other offences ...	1	1	—	1
	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 8

Outworkers:

Notifications were received in respect of 19 outworkers. The premises in which the work was carried on were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Shops Act, 1950:

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	864
Contraventions dealt with—					
Forms and Notices	...	...	...	...	2
Hours of Closing	...	...	...	...	9
Inadequate temperature	...	...	...	...	7
Inadequate lighting (artificial)	...	...	...	...	0
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities...	...	...	...	...	0
Hours of employment adjusted	...	...	...	...	0
Cleansing of rooms	...	...	...	...	0
Meal room provided	...	...	...	...	1

Offices:

Thirty-five offices were inspected but in no case was any contravention observed.

Bakehouses:

There were twenty-two bakehouses in use (including one basement bakehouse) to which a total of 79 visits were made.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951:

Three premises were registered as required by the Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Licences were issued in respect of six premises all of which were inspected from time to time. No contraventions were found.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952:

Observations were carried out to ascertain whether appliances exposed for sale were fitted with effective fireguards. Two electric fires were found not to be satisfactory and the manufacturers on being informed stated that some of the fireguards as originally designed became sufficiently distorted in transit for them to contravene the requirements of the Act and steps had been taken to ensure that this would not arise in future.

One oil heater was found to be unsatisfactory and was withdrawn from sale.

SECTION VI

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year in connection with rodent control (excluding sewer treatments).

	TYPE OF BUSINESS				
	L.A.	Business	Dwelling houses	Others	Total
No of first complaints received:					
Rats... ..	1	52	154	4	211
Mice... ..	5	50	215	4	274
Rats and Mice	—	6	11	—	17
Total ...	6	108	380	8	502
No. of premises found to be infested:					
On notification by Occupier:					
Rats... ..	1	41	105	3	150
Mice... ..	5	50	213	4	272
Rats and Mice	—	6	11	—	17
By Inspection:					
Rats... ..	2	7 Ag. 19	33	19	73
Mice... ..	8	15	134	5	162
Rats and Mice	—	1 Ag. 2	3	—	5
Total ...	16	8 Ag. 133	499	31	679
No. of properties treated by Corporation:	16	3 Ag. 117	491	31	655
No. of properties treated by Occupier:	—	5 Ag. 16	8	—	24
No. of first inspections	112	22 Ag. 371	1,881	159	2,523
No. of re-inspections, visits for treatment, etc.	801	7 Ag. 844	1,282	387	3,314
Total visits ...	913	29 Ag. 1,215	3,153	546	5,837
No. of baits laid:					
Prebait Rusk	—	—	—	—	2
Poison baits: Warfarin... ..	—	—	—	—	7,548
Arsenious Oxide	—	—	—	—	Nil
Zinc Phosphide	—	—	—	—	Nil
Others (specify)	—	20 ozs. Cymag Gas	—	—	—
No. of traps set	—	—	—	—	25
No. of bodies recovered: Rats	—	—	—	—	57
Mice	—	—	—	—	125
No. of "block control schemes carried out:					
	—	—	—	—	32
No. of serious infestations by mice	—	3	—	1	4
No. of major infestations by rats	1	—	—	1	2
These figures are included in the number of infested premises above					
No. of re-inspections	687	378	78	236	1,379
No. of re-infestations	22	43	31	5	101
No. of test baiting... ..	21	37	114	23	195

Note: Agriculture — Ag. figures, although marked separately are included in the figures for business premises.

Maintenance Treatment of Sewers:

First treatment March and April 1960—Poison used—Warfarin.
No. of manholes treated—159.

	<i>No. of "Takes"</i>	<i>No. of "No Takes"</i>
1st inspection ...	9	150
2nd inspection ...	5	52
3rd inspection ...	—	44

Second treatment 3rd–14th October 1960—Poison used zinc phosphide.

Owing to the continued use of warfarin poison in sewer and surface infestations in the city during the past 8 years, it was considered desirable to change the method of the next sewer treatment by using a test bait of damp sausage/rusk at various selected manholes in the city sewer systems, with a follow-up of poison using zinc phosphide. In those manholes where takes were recorded prebaites were laid at these manholes and also at adjacent manholes in the same system of sewers in an endeavour to secure a complete coverage of any infestations. The results were as follows:

Test baiting. Manholes test baited 181, No. of "Takes" 27.

Poison. Between 17th and 31st October, 1960, 111 manholes were treated and it was found necessary to poison at 52 of these. The baiting sequence used was 1st, 3rd and 5th day.

Other Pests:

The number of infestation by pests other than rodents dealt with totalled 501.

Ants ...	...	...	15
Bees ...	...	...	2
Beetles ...	...	...	23
Bugs ...	...	...	25
Cockroaches ...	...	...	54
Crickets ...	...	...	3
Fleas ...	...	...	13
Flies ...	...	...	39
Hornets ...	...	...	1
Lice ...	...	...	3
Maggots ...	...	...	2
Mites ...	...	...	4
Silver Fish ...	...	...	1
Steam Flies ...	...	...	11
Wasps ...	...	...	304
Woodlice ...	...	...	1

Local authorities are not responsible for dealing with wasps but in common with many other local authorities assistance was given. The number of wasps nests dealt with was an enormous increase on the number dealt with in previous years.

SECTION VII
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Larkhall:

The new conveniences (which also incorporated a bus shelter and drinking fountain) were opened on 11th February, 1960.

Walcot Street:

The new conveniences near the Cattle Market were opened on the 29th December, 1960. An experiment is to be tried out at these conveniences by the free supply of paper towels.

Ladymead:

With the opening of the new conveniences in Walcot Street, arrangements were made to discontinue the use of the old and obsolete convenience in Ladymead.

Weston (High Street)

Following a Public Inquiry held at Guildhall on the 24th November, 1959, the Minister of Housing and Local Government approved, subject to minor amendments, the Corporation's proposals. An order was given for the construction of the building but at 31st December 1960, the work had not been commenced. (Opened on 1st June, 1961).

Park Lane:

The siting of this proposed new convenience was amended when it became known that the Day Nursery nearby was to be demolished and the Committee subsequently agreed to the new conveniences being constructed on a part of the site of the Day Nursery.

Victoria Park, South Gate:

The construction of the new conveniences on this site was not started.

Damage, etc.:

Doors, locks, pans, seats, etc., stolen or damaged	...	151
Water pipes damaged or burst	...	47
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	79
Drains choked	...	39
Miscellaneous repairs	...	234
		<hr/>
		550
		<hr/>

Baths, Washes and Cloakrooms (Terrace Walk):

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
Baths	6,184	5,616	2,809	2,234
Washes	10,277	12,544	6,184	5,735
Cloakrooms	1,289	1,504	1,028	1,053

Water Consumption:

Total quantity used—1960 — 3,351,000 gallons.
1959 — 3,432,000 galls.

SECTION VIII

NOTICES SERVED ETC.

Section I—Housing:

						<i>Total</i>
Housing Act, 1957—Section	9	(Repairs	...	...	...	0
	16	(Demolition or Closure	...	...	...	101
	18	(Closure of part of building)	...	...	...	31
	170	(Ownership, etc.)	...	...	...	125
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	7

Section II—Sanitation:

							<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 93 (Nuisances, etc.)							95	27
"	"	"	"	"	39	...	40	11
"	"	"	"	"	44	...	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	45	...	25	6
"	"	"	"	"	56	...	3	—
"	"	"	"	"	75	...	3	—
"	"	"	"	"	277	...	—	3
"	"	"	"	"	287	...	—	—
Bath Corporation Act, 1925	"				147	...	—	6

PROSECUTIONS 1960

1. Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

A piece of glass was present in a bottle of milk supplied to a local school. The vendor was fined £50.

2. Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

For selling currants containing a drawing pin. Defendants pleaded guilty but were given an absolute discharge on payment of 4/- costs.

3. Public Health Act, 1936:

(3 Cases). Failing to comply with notices served in respect of nuisances in dwellinghouse. Fined £2/0/0 in each case and ordered to do work within 28 days. (In February, 1961, this same defendant was summoned for failing to comply with the Orders made by the Magistrates and was ordered to pay additional fines amounting to £53. The Corporation entered and carried out most of the work by default.)

NEW LEGISLATION

Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960:

These Regulations increase from 2.0 to 5.0 parts per million the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in brewers yeast intended for use by manufacturers in the production of yeast products.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:

This Act confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. As well as strengthening the powers of planning authorities it introduces a new licensing system which will be administered by county borough and county district councils. Model standards for caravan sites have also been issued.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

These Regulations amend and consolidate the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 to 1957 and a number of amendments have been embodied in the general provision of the Regulations in the light of experience gained since they first came into operation.

Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960:

From 1st November, 1960, all meat in slaughterhouses which is unfit for human consumption must be sterilized before it leaves the premises. If, however, there are no facilities for sterilizing at the slaughterhouse, arrangements to the satisfaction of the local authority must be made for it to be sterilized or destroyed. All meat from knackers yards must be stained or sterilized.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960:

These Regulations deal with the licensing of dealers and lays down prescribed tests for designated milk.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960:

Under this Act noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936. This Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft, nor to noise or vibration caused by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers. There is, however, a section dealing with the operation of loudspeakers in streets particularly between 9.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m. the following morning.

Offices Act, 1960:

This Act empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations specifying the standards as to structure, arrangement and operation to be applied in offices for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein.

Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960:

This Act empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations to provide safety standards and instructions for the use of oil heaters and to prohibit the sale, etc., of oil heaters or component parts not complying with the Regulations.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1960:

This Act requires the registration of users of radioactive materials and the registration of mobile radioactive apparatus.

Skim Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960:

These Regulations control the labelling and advertising of skimmed milk with non-milk fat and the same product in condensed or dried form.

Slaughter of Animals Act—Calf Slaughter, 1960:

This Act requires that if calves or other animals are to be hoisted before slaughter they should be stunned first. This procedure will secure that as little pain and suffering as possible is inflicted.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
FOR THE YEAR 1960

CITY OF BATH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: (Mr.) Alderman Major G. D. Lock, M.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Chairman: Mrs. Councillor E. M. Williams

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor A. C. Knight)

Aldermen: W. H. Gallop, L. N. Punter and W. H. Rossiter.

Councillors:—S. D. Chappell, Mrs. K. M. Coates, T. J. Cornish, C. E. S. Dodd, R. F. Emmerson, E. W. Evans, C. E. Fellows, M. L. Giles, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, R. G. H. Hiscocks, E. Paul, R. H. Purdie, A. L. Ricketts, Lt.-Col. A. J. K. Todd.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. J. C. Armes, Dr. A. H. Ashcroft, Mr. R. O. H. Dann, Mr. D. W. Humphreys, The Rev. J. J. Kelly, Mr. A. G. C. King, The Rev. J. Murray, The Rev. J. M. Richardson, Mr. A. B. Sackett, Miss M. E. Slade.

Special Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Mr. A. G. C. King

Councillors:—S. D. Chappell, Mrs. K. M. Coates, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, Lt.-Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams, Mr. D. W. Humphreys, Miss M. E. Slade.

Advisory—Non-Members of the Education Committee:

Miss E. B. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Ridley, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE, 1960

MEDICAL

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:

*B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*N. Newman, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

*Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

*Ethel M. Wallis, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (until 18.6.60).

*E. A. Lois Blake, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G. (from 15.8.60).

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Child Guidance:

A. Guirdham, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.
 K. Reeves, M.D. (Vienna).
 Miss M. Phillips, Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time).

Educational Psychologist:

Mr. J. R. Green, B.A. Hons.

Speech Therapist:

Miss K. Lloyd, L.C.S.T. (from 1.4.60).

Dental:

G. G. Davis, L.D.S. (Principal School Dental Officer)
 Miss E. R. Shinkwin, B.D.S. (School Dental Officer).

School Nurses (Full-Time):

Mrs. D. M. Hales, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. M. Milsom, S.R.N.
 Miss M. J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Part-Time—All Health Visitors.

Dental Attendants:

Mrs. E. Dauncey.
 Mrs. L. D. A. Mahony.

Clerical Staff:

Mr. D. C. Clark.
 Miss L. Huggins
 Mrs. G. V. Nuttall.
 Miss M. B. Wilmington.
 Miss S. Walter.

*Whole-time Medical Officers of the City Council, but part-time only for the Education Committee.

BATH LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1960

SCHOOL POPULATION, JANUARY, 1961	...	...	11,841
Secondary Grammar	...	...	1,330
Secondary Technical	...	...	572
Secondary Modern and Art	...	...	3,106
St. John's R.C. (un-reorganised)	...	...	541
Primary Junior	...	...	2,309
Primary Infants	...	...	1,736
Primary Junior and Infants	...	...	2,121
Day Special ...	...	...	126
Total			11,841

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN BATH **DECEMBER, 1960**

	Number on Roll				Canteen	Medical
	Infants		Junior		C—Central	Room
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	O—Own	—M
	G—Group					
Primary (Infants only)						
Christ Church (Miss K. D. Williams)	39	44	—	—	C	—
East Twerton (Miss E. L. W. Hunt)	98	97	—	—	C	—
Fosseway (Miss M. Skidmore) ...	81	106	—	—	O	M
Lyncombe (Miss P. M. Hine) ...	40	41	—	—	C	—
Moorlands (Miss E. Wilkinson) ...	94	88	—	—	O	M
Parkside (Miss G. I. Peacock) ...	84	100	—	—	O	M
Southdown (Mrs. G. E. Jackson) ...	139	143	—	—	O	—
St. Saviour's (Mrs. J. G. Cullum) ...	50	44	—	—	O	—
Walcot (Miss G. M. Godley) ...	69	59	—	—	C	—
Wansdyke (Miss D. E. Dunster) ...	40	36	—	—	O	M
Weston St. John's (Mrs. A. B. Tolman) ...	88	92	—	—	G	—
Primary (Junior Only)						
Fosseway (Mr. E. G. Jerrome, B.Sc. Econ.) ...	—	—	175	215	O	M
Harley St. (Miss G. M. Meek) ...	—	—	145	8	C	—
Moorlands (Mr. V. Smith) ...	—	—	136	122	O	M
Newbridge (Miss D. Alderwick) ...	—	—	144	152	O	M
St. Marks (Mr. R. A. S. Fenton) ...	—	—	99	89	C	—
St. Saviours (Mr. A. Mayland) ...	—	—	99	148	O	—
South Twerton (Mr. R. J. Marks) ...	—	—	232	227	O	M
Southdown (Mr. R. F. Sanders) ...	—	—	154	164	O	M
Primary (Infants and Juniors)						
Bathwick (Mr. L. H. Pursey) ...	42	24	72	80	O	—
St. Luke's (Mr. H. W. G. Smart) ...	85	81	131	131	O	M
St. Mary's (Miss K. L. Davis) ...	22	42	75	68	C	—
St. Stephen's (Mr. R. R. Broackes) ...	29	44	54	88	C	M
Twerton C. of E. (Miss M. E. Slade) ...	48	67	153	144	O	M
Widcombe (Mr. F. J. Baxter) ...	54	61	97	91	O	—
Weston C. of E. (Mr. D. Pike) ...	52	66	93	122	O	M
Un-reorganised						
St. John's R.C. (Mr. J. H. Gilchrist, B.A.) ...	47	60	87	81	G	M
			Senior			
			Girls	Boys		
Un-reorganised						
St. John's R.C. Senior Department (continued)			131	135	G	M
Secondary Modern						
Oldfield Boys' (Mr. D. D. Evans, B.A. Hon.) ...	—			653	O	—
Oldfield Girls' (Miss F. M. Blanchard) ...	529			—	O	—
Diocesan Girls' (Miss A. D. Cadwallader) ...	297			—	C	M
West Hill Boys' (Mr. R. O. Dann) ...	—			809	O	M
West Twerton Girls' (Miss M. A. Wray, B.A.) ...	676			—	O	M
Secondary Grammar						
City of Bath Boys' (Mr. L. Scott, M.A.) ...	—			617	O	M
City of Bath Girls' (Miss W. M. Cook, B.Sc.) ...	713			—	O	M
Other Secondary						
Art Secondary (Mr. T. R. Hall, B.A.) ...	72			70	C	—
Technical Secondary (Mr. T. J. Nicholas, M.A., B.Sc.) ...	—			572	C	—
Day Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children						
			Junior & Senior			
			Girls	Boys		
"Penn Hill" (Mrs. J. Hughes) ...	50			76	O	M

MEDICAL INSPECTION

During 1960 the following examinations were made in schools:

(a) **Routine—**

Entrants	...	...	...	...	971
Second age group	...	...	...	...	1,072
Third age group	...	...	...	...	1,023
					<hr/>
				Total	3,066
Other periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	486
					<hr/>
Grand Total					3,552
					<hr/>

(b) **Other Inspections—**

Specials	...	...	...	...	456
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1,465
					<hr/>
Total					1,921
					<hr/>

Among the Special Inspections are included:

Certification of Fitness for part-time employment	...	...	...	321
Home Office "Boarding Out" exams.	...	...	...	39
Certification as "Handicapped" Pupils	...	...	...	46
Prior to admission or return to Residential Schools	...	...	...	86

The aggregate total of 5,473 examinations shows a maintained high level, and includes a 30 per cent rate of statutory routine inspections. Every effort is made to keep this satisfactory state of supervision of the health of the school children, notwithstanding the continued campaign for poliomyelitis vaccination.

The regular monthly or bi-monthly sessions by School Medical Officers at those schools with adequate medical accommodation still meets with unanimous approval, and effects a most satisfactory state of happy and efficient teamwork between Head Teachers, School Medical Officer, and parents. It is to be regretted that the older schools should have to tolerate a less satisfactory service through lack of accommodational facilities.

As requested in Ministry of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 342 of 31.10.49, the following are the addresses of the principal school clinics. Particulars relating to the clinic sessions held are to be found on page 39 of the main report.

- Blue Coat House, Sawclose, Bath.
- Moorlands Infants' School, Moorfield Road, Bath.
- Fosseway Infants' School, Frome Road, Bath.
- St. Luke's School, Frome Road, Bath.
- City of Bath Boys' School, Beechen Cliff, Bath.
- Southdown Junior School, Mount Road, Bath.
- Westhill S.M. Boys' School, Rush Hill, Bath.
- West Twerton S.M. Girls' School, Lymore Avenue, Bath.
- Oldfield S.M. Boys' School, Wells Road, Bath.
- City of Bath Technical School, Brougham Hayes, Bath.

FINDINGS AND TREATMENT RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		T	O
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O		
4	Skin ...	10	23	21	64	37	69	68	156	2	3
5	Eyes (a) Vision ...	18	79	121	23	145	70	284	172	20	5
	(b) Squint ...	8	4	2	3	7	7	17	14	—	—
	(c) Other ...	4	2	1	2	2	10	7	14	2	2
6	Ears (a) Hearing ...	—	43	1	20	2	48	3	111	11	49
	(b) Otitis Media ...	1	48	3	21	1	29	5	98	1	2
	(c) Other... ...	—	3	—	2	2	1	2	6	1	3
7	Nose and Throat ...	2	212	2	31	7	115	11	358	6	32
8	Speech ...	10	59	1	10	14	28	25	97	17	13
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	54	—	4	1	27	1	85	—	7
10	Heart ...	4	38	4	17	2	37	10	92	4	13
11	Lungs ...	1	46	1	15	3	37	7	98	—	14
12	Developmental—										
	(a) Hernia ...	3	8	—	2	1	4	4	14	—	1
	(b) Other... ...	2	20	1	10	3	46	6	76	—	9
13	Orthopaedic—										
	(a) Posture ...	1	14	4	59	10	76	15	149	7	26
	(b) Feet ...	6	39	7	43	11	55	24	137	5	22
	(c) Other... ...	13	59	10	30	10	74	33	163	7	6
14	Nervous System—										
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	9	1	4	1	8	3	21	—	3
	(b) Other... ...	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	14	1	2
15	Psychological—										
	(a) Development ...	1	17	—	16	1	41	2	74	8	24
	(b) Stability ...	—	71	4	17	9	95	13	183	14	26
16	Abdomen ...	1	10	—	3	—	10	1	23	1	1
17	Other ...	6	9	7	28	13	65	26	102	6	81
	N.B. T—Requiring Treatment O—Requiring Observation										

Whereas the above table gives an overall impression of a higher incidence of defect than in recent years, it has been found on analysis of the subsequent review of cases that many were discharged from surveillance on the first re-inspection. One frequently associates an occurrence of this kind with the recent appointment of an over enthusiastic medical officer to the staff.

**PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)**

<i>Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of Col. 2</i>
1956 and later ...	244	242	99.18%	2	0.82%
1955 ...	654	649	99.24%	5	0.76%
1954 ...	98	98	100%	—	0.0%
1953 ...	33	33	100%	—	0.0%
1952 ...	28	27	96.43%	1	3.57%
1951 ...	26	26	100%	—	0.0%
1950 ...	318	315	99.06%	3	0.94%
1949 ...	736	736	100%	—	0.0%
1948 ...	105	105	100%	—	0.0%
1947 ...	210	210	100%	—	0.0%
1946 ...	303	302	99.67%	1	0.33%
1945 and earlier...	797	797	100%	—	0.0%
Total	3,552	3,540	99.66%	12	0.34%

Cleanliness Inspections (Education Act 1944, Section 54):

Visits by School Nurses to Schools	...	...	542
Home Visits	...	...	89
Number of children examined	...	...	19,725
Cases of infestation	...	...	86
Number cleansed (including follow-on cases from 1959)	...	...	59

It was not found necessary to issue either Cleansing Orders or Cleansing Notices in any of these cases, the parents being fully receptive of advice and treatment given by the School Nurses.

The increase in the incidence of head infestation from 0.3 to 0.4 per cent since last year shows a maintenance of the slow upward trend of recent years. I can only reiterate my comments of last year, associating this most probably with the modern flair for hair styling and "home perms" which the youngsters are loath to disturb.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

The arrangements for doctor's clinics at Bluecoat Central Clinic and at certain schools, and the treatment of minor ailments by School Nurses on their routine visits to schools continue as before.

Minor Ailments				<i>Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>
(a) Skin—Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	...	1
Ringworm—Body	...	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	5
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	399
Eye Disease	...	...	...	9
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to hospital)				
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	657
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains)	...	...	...
Total				1,071

(b) Total number of cases attending Authority's				
Central Clinic: Doctor's Sessions	...	...	...	1,198
Nurses' Sessions	...	...	...	456
Number of individual cases treated at schools by				
School Nurses	...	...	...	4,276
Number of follow-up treatments	...	...	...	1,351

SCHOOL NURSES AND FOLLOW-UP

Three full-time School Nurses and nine Health Visitors giving part of their time to School Health work, are engaged in attending at School Medical Inspection, at the Minor Ailment Clinics, in cleanliness inspections and in following up cases in the homes. A total of 1,476 school and 817 follow-up visits to school children's homes in connection with cleanliness and other matters were made.

VISUAL DEFECTS

Total number of Eye Clinics held at Bath Eye Infirmary	...	...	...	...	89
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	1,085
Total number attending with refractive error and squint	...	...	...	...	721
New Cases	...	...	...	...	147
Prescribed spectacles	...	...	...	...	498
Number of other eye conditions treated at Eye Infirmary and					
Minor Ailment Clinics	...	...	...	...	35

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Total number of Consultant Clinics	...	...	...	...	12
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	91

Operations:

Tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	20
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	—
Other forms of treatment	...	...	...	...	26

Ear Defects:

Total cases referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	23
Total cases for observation	...	...	...	...	269

Nose and Throat Defects:

Total cases referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	17
Total cases for observation	...	...	...	...	390

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY TREATMENT

It was not found necessary to refer any children for treatment during the year.

AUDIOMETRY

All schoolchildren suspected of hearing loss were subjected to audiometric testing, the vast majority having been discovered by the school medical officers at routine medical examinations, but a few were referred by teachers and parents. Included are children suspected of being educationally subnormal, in order to exclude any attributable deafness. Few of the cases seen had already been tested at any time at an ear, nose and throat clinic.

Children subjected to one test	...	...	...	...	190
Number requiring re-testing once	...	...	...	...	21
Number requiring re-testing twice	...	...	...	...	12

Total 223

Number referred to E.N.T. Specialist:

Having previous history of ear disease	...	...	...	8
Without previous history of ear disease	...	...	...	6

Total 14

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

During 1960 the following work was carried out in collaboration with the Bath Hospital Management Committee:

Surgeon's Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	28
After-Care Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. of new cases (excluding infants)	...	...	...	...	...	87
No. of old cases (continuing)	...	...	...	...	...	167
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	662
Cases treated by Physiotherapist	...	...	...	...	...	26
Attendances for Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	...	102
Admitted to the Orthopaedic Hospital:						
Anterior Poliomyelitis—Chronic (for surgery)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	...	6
T.B. elbow	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractures and Injuries (except burns)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hip conditions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Foot deformities (excluding talipes)	19
Knee conditions	6
Osteomyelitis	2
Other conditions	7
TOTAL:						67
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No. of cases Re-admitted	2

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

			Boys	Girls	Total
Total attendances	...	1,191			
Total individuals			73	22	95
Discharged	...	55			
New cases	...	73			
Ceased attendance	...	5			
Seen at school	...	123			
For review at school	...	123			
Speech Therapy not necessary	...	47			
Defects:					
Stammer	...		19	5	24
Stammer and Articulatory Defect			1	1	2
Cleft Palate	...		2	2	4
Lisp	...		7	4	11
Other Articulatory Defects	...		40	10	50
Language Disorders	...		4	—	4
Total			73	22	95

Our first full-time Speech Therapist, Miss K. Lloyd, commenced her duties on 11th April.

A number of children who had previously attended the Clinic and were still on the registers on the appointment of the present Therapist were discharged after one final review, and have, therefore, not been included in the number treated.

Regular therapeutic sessions are held at the various schools where the numbers of children and the circumstances warrant this. In fact, wherever possible the Therapist visits schools for the convenience of the children and of liaison with teachers.

As is to be expected, many cases referred were found not to require regular treatment because of the slight nature of the defects, or of the children being too young for formal therapy.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

In 1960 there were eighty-seven sessions held at the Child Guidance Clinic at which forty new cases and fifty-eight continuing cases made 389 attendances.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT, 1960

	1960	1959
New cases attended for play therapy	13	(16)
Cases referred before 1960 who continued attendance	13	(19)
Cases at Residential Schools	3	(2)
Cases re-referred during the year	3	(—)
Cases "Closed" during the year	15	(18)
Diagnostic interviews only	2	(5)
Discharged from Residential School	1	(1)
Parents unwilling to continue attendance	3	(3)
Closed with "some improvement"	7	(6)
Closed "much improved"	1	(3)
Transferred to Residential School	1	(—)

At the end of the year there was a waiting period of three to four months for children who had been referred for play therapy. At the moment the Child Guidance Clinic is held in premises normally used by the Infant Welfare Clinic and it will be possible to extend the clinical work considerably when the new premises are available.

Additional cases referred to Psychiatric Social Worker:

By Psychiatrists	4	(1)
By Assistant School Medical Officers	27	(33)
By Paediatrician	16	(18)
By Health Visitors and Social Workers	1	(4)
By Educational Psychologist	3	(4)
By General Practitioners	1	(1)
	52	(61)

The Psychiatric Social Worker has continued to work at one Child Guidance Session and one Paediatric Clinic Session in the General Hospital each week.

In addition she also attends one session weekly with the Educational Psychologist, which has enabled some children to be helped at an early stage in their difficulties and has ensured that others are referred at the earliest possible moment to the Child Guidance Clinic.

At the end of the year cases referred to the Psychiatric Social Worker had a waiting period of four months owing to the limited time available for this work.

The Psychiatric Social Worker and the Educational Psychologist attended the Inter Clinic Conference organised by the National Association of Mental Health on "Child Guidance at Home and Abroad" in April, 1960.

During the year the Psychiatric Social Worker was asked to serve for a period of three years on the Clinical Services Sub-Committee of the National Association of Mental Health.

The Psychiatric Social Worker and Educational Psychologist also attended two inter-clinic conferences of the South West Group held at Taunton in March and Bristol in September.

Reference was made in last year's report to the proposal to appoint a full time Psychiatric Social Worker to the Child Guidance Clinic. This post was advertised throughout 1960 but had not been filled by the end of the year.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Over the years there has been found to be little variation in the incidence of handicap amongst the school children in the Authority's area. The early ascertainment, particularly in the case of the physically handicapped, who have already been under observation from infancy, ensures the provision of special educational treatment when the child attains the statutory age for education. All children who are likely to prove to be educationally sub-normal are given a substantial trial at the ordinary primary school with help from the educational psychologist. Whenever indicated, children are given the benefit of remedial classes at the ordinary school.

The education of the deaf child continues to be a source of special interest in view of the nationally changing ideas on their education. The experts are becoming increasingly convinced from experience, that it is very much to the deaf child's advantage to be educated in a "hearing" community, in special units in ordinary schools. Official representatives from the Director of Education's and my departments are attending conferences on this subject, and visiting other authorities where this system is already established, with a view to providing the optimum education for our deaf children.

The following handicapped pupils have been newly placed in special day or residential schools during the year:

Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	4
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	4
Educationally Sub-Normal...	...	...	...	...	...	16
						—
					Total	24
						<u>24</u>

Among those newly ascertained, the following were recommended for education in Special Schools:

Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	2
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	2
Educationally Sub-Normal...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						15
						<u>15</u>

The following table shows the overall numbers and disposition of Handicapped Pupils in January 1961:

Category	In Spec. Schools or Hostels		Independent Schools (under L.E.A. arrangements)		Having Home Tuition	Attending Ordinary Schools	Total
	Day	Boarding	Day	Boarding			
Blind ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Partially Sighted ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Deaf ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Partially Deaf	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Delicate ...	—	4	—	2	—	4	10
Physically Handicapped	2	5	—	1	2	18	28
Educationally Sub-Normal	110	2	—	3	—	10	125
Maladjusted	—	1	1	1	—	5	8
Epileptic ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Total	113	23	1	7	2	39	185

This year has shown an overall decrease in the number of Handicapped Pupils—185 children being classified out of total school population of 11,821.

The expense borne by the Local Education Authority during the financial year ending 31st March, 1960, was £11,980 of which £832 was paid for education in hospitals. £579 was expended on the provision of home tuition.

DISTRIBUTION OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

A. Residential:		No. of Pupils
Handicap	School	
Blind and Partially Sighted:	Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury	1
	Royal West of England School for the Partially Sighted, Exeter.	1
	Exhall Grange, Warwick.	1
Deaf and Partially Hearing:	Royal West of England School for the Deaf, Exeter.	7
Delicate:	Truro School, Cornwall.	1
	School of St. Clare, Penzance, Cornwall.	1
	Periton Mead, Minehead.	1
	Pilgrims School, Seaford, Sussex.	1
	Meath School, Ottershaw, Surrey.	2
Physically Handicapped:	Hesley Hall, Tickhall, Doncaster.	1
	Warlies Hospital Home, Upshire, Essex.	1
	Whiteness Manor, Kingsgate, Kent.	1
	St. Rosa's Special School, Stroud, Gloucester.	1
	Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants.	1
	St. Mary's School, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex,	1

Educationally	Croydon Hall, Nr. Watchet.	2
Sub-Normal:	Pitt House, Torquay.	3
Maladjusted:	Red Hill, Maidstone, Kent.	1
	Finchden Manor, Kent.	1
Epileptic:	Colthurst House, Warford, Cheshire.	1

B. DAY SCHOOLS:

Partially Deaf:	Elmfield School for the Deaf, Bristol.	1
Physically Handicapped:	Claremont School for Spastics, Bristol.	2
Educationally	Penn Hill, Bath.	110
Sub-Normal:		
Maladjusted:	Oldfield Lodge P.N.E.U., Bath.	1

Wherever possible, transfer of children to boarding schools is avoided, and advantage is taken of facilities for special education in Bath or in neighbouring authorities' schools reasonably accessible by daily transport. It is considered vital to every child to live in his home environment provided care therein is adequate, rather than live in an institutional atmosphere. For this reason also, several children have been provided with home tuition during the year in addition to the pupils attending the Day Special Schools. At the end of the year two Physically Handicapped children were receiving home tuition.

Five Educationally Sub-Normal children who had attended Special Schools were notified to the Local Health Authority as requiring supervision after leaving school, and three children were notified as being ineducable.

SCHOOL WELFARE

The Chief School Welfare Officer has submitted the following details:

Employment of Children:

The number of children registered for employment during the year was as follows:

Delivery of newspapers	...	232
Other employment	...	96
		<hr/>
		328

A constant check is kept by the School Welfare Department to ensure that the employment byelaws are observed.

School Attendance:

There was a further improvement in the school attendance, the yearly percentage being 91.5. This is the highest for the past six years and is attributable to the absence of any major epidemic of infectious disease.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

Pasteurised milk is available to all school children, and pupils up to the age of eighteen who are attending a full-time course at a Further Education Establishment. It is also available to handicapped children receiving home tuition. On a day in September when a return was submitted by all Head Teachers, a total of 9,381 one-third pints were issued to pupils in attendance at schools maintained by the Local Education Authority. This represents eighty-four per cent of the total number of pupils present on that day. In addition to this, 2,373 one-third pints were issued to pupils in attendance at independent schools.

School meals are supplied in every school, twenty-four having a self-contained kitchen-dining room, the remainder being supplied from a central kitchen. The total number of dinners served during the year was 1,307,504, for an average of 186 feeding days, which was 35,819 meals less than the previous year's total of 1,343,323 for an average of 196 feeding days. The charge for school dinners is rs. per head, but in necessitous cases meals are provided either free or on part-payment.

The average daily number of dinners served in maintained schools during the year was 7,030 (last year 6,854). The total daily average of dinners produced, including dinners supplied to non-maintained schools, was 7,627 (last year 7,406).

The Organiser of school meals keeps in close touch with the Health Department in all matters concerning hygiene and the health of the staff of canteens. It is very satisfying to be able to report that no case of food poisoning affecting children has ever been attributed to school meals.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER, 1960

The number of full-time dental officers employed in 1960 continued at two. One part-time dental officer averages one session per week.

The two consultant anaesthetists employed average one session per week between them.

The number of inspections done during the year shows a great increase and the hoped for yearly inspection has almost been achieved.

The general state of the children's teeth is very good and the actual oral hygiene is mostly very satisfactory.

There is still no sign of an orthodontist becoming available, and all but the relatively simple cases are referred to the orthodontist at Bristol.

The following are the figures relating to work done during the year.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—						
(a) At Periodic inspection	...	...	...	...	...	10,161
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	901
TOTAL (1)						11,062
2. Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	5,384
3. Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	4,483
4. Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	1,769
5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those recorded at heading 11 (h)						4,909
6. Half days devoted to:—						
Periodic (School) inspection	...	...	...	...	...	83
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	851
TOTAL (6)						934
7. Fillings:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2,213
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	99
TOTAL (7)						2,312
8. Number of teeth filled:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2,038
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	96
TOTAL (8)						2,134

9. Extractions:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	474
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	863
TOTAL (9)						1,337
10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction						788
11. Orthodontics:—						
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	14
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	23
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	19
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	4
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	35
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	40
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	241
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures						44
13. Other operations:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	963
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	26
TOTAL (13)						989